

General Management Plan
Spring 1989

Thos. Stone



NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE / MARYLAND

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

LOCATION	1
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY	1
PLANNING HISTORY	1
PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PLAN	2

PROPOSED ALTERNATIVES

COMMON ELEMENTS	7
SITE DEVELOPMENT	7
INTERPRETATION	7
MANAGEMENT ZONING	7
PRIVATE PARCEL	8
CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	8
NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	9

PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE	11
VISITOR USE AND DEVELOPMENT	11
RECOMMENDED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	13
DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATES	17

ALTERNATIVE A	19
VISITOR USE AND DEVELOPMENT	19
RECOMMENDED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	23
DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATES	24

ALTERNATIVE B	25
VISITOR USE AND DEVELOPMENT	25
RECOMMENDED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	26
DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATES	29

THE PARK

REGIONAL INFLUENCES	33
SETTING	33
SOCIOECONOMIC ELEMENTS	33
ACCESS	34

CULTURAL RESOURCES	35
INTRODUCTION	37
HISTORICAL SUMMARY	37
LAND USE AT HABRE DE VENTURE	40
ARCHAEOLOGY	43
ARCHITECTURAL AND LANDSCAPE STRUCTURES	45
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS	55
MUSEUM COLLECTIONS	55
RESEARCH NEEDS	55

NATURAL RESOURCES	56
CLIMATE	57
LANDFORM	57
HYDROLOGY	57
SOILS	58
WETLANDS	59
FLOODPLAINS	59
VEGETATION	59
WILDLIFE	60
AIR QUALITY	60
RESEARCH NEEDS	60
MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS	63
VISITOR USE	63
UTILITIES	64
ACCESS	64
LANDOWNERSHIP	64
OPERATIONS	64
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	65
APPENDICES	
LEGISLATION	79
REFERENCES	80
PLANNING TEAM	83

INTRODUCTION

LOCATION

Thomas Stone National Historic Site is located in Charles County, Maryland, approximately one hour's driving distance from Washington, D.C. and Fredericksburg, Virginia, and one and one half hours from Baltimore and Richmond. The site, known as "Habre de Venture", was the country home of Thomas Stone, signer of the Declaration of Independence and prominent statesman. Habre de Venture is situated in a rural southern Maryland agricultural setting reminiscent of Thomas Stone's time.

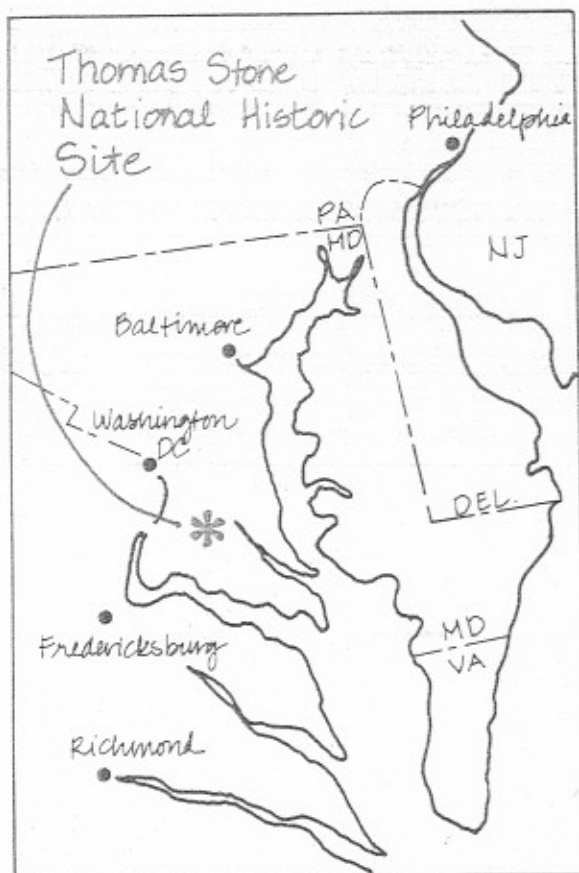


figure 1: Map showing regional location of site

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Thomas Stone National Historic Site was authorized by an Act of Congress, P.L. 95-625, November 10, 1978 (see appendix). The Act authorized the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the home and grounds, known as Habre de Venture, and limits land acquisition to \$600,000 and development to \$400,000. The Act did not clearly state a specific purpose for the historic site. The legislative history taken from the congressional record provides a better description and purpose of the site.

The Honorable Robert E. Bauman, Representative from Maryland, made the following comments on the House floor on July 10, 1978:

"By the House's action today we have approved acquisition and repair of the Thomas Stone home by the National Park Service which already has designated Habre-de-Venture as a National Historic Landmark. This site could easily be restored to its full beauty and operated as a working colonial residence and farm, much as is done by the National Park Service at the birthplace of George Washington, "Wakefield" in Westmoreland County, Virginia."

The Honorable Charles Mathias Jr., Senator from Maryland, commented as follows on the floor of the Senate on October 12, 1978:

"This provision of the omnibus parks bills will permit the acquisition, restoration, refurbishing, and opening to the public of this grand Georgian mansion . . ."

PLANNING HISTORY

Although the park was authorized as a National Historic Site in 1978, no development or active management has taken place

until recent years. A task directive for the development of a General Management Plan (GMP) was prepared in September 1987, and shortly thereafter the initial planning process began. The GMP for Thomas Stone NHS will provide guidance for the preservation, use, and development of the site and its resources.

In April, 1988, a Draft Alternative Concepts Report was released by NPS outlining three alternative concepts. This preliminary report was prepared to provide the public the opportunity to review and comment on the proposed alternatives. Throughout the planning process, the planning team has met with elected officials, key groups, and individuals in an effort to elicit the help and support of the community.

The alternatives in this Draft General Management Plan have been revised to reflect the concerns of the public and the National Park Service. Three alternatives are presented in this document with one alternative identified as the preferred course of action.

PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PLAN

Management Objectives

The National Park Service has defined a purpose and direction for the site by establishing management objectives. They were developed to provide a framework which would allow park managers and planners to fulfill the purpose of the park. The following management objectives were developed for Thomas Stone National Historic Site:

1. To preserve and protect the resources of Thomas Stone National Historic Site that are essential for commemorating Thomas Stone; a member of the Continental Congress, signer of the Declaration of Independence, Maryland State Senator, and prominent lawyer.
2. To manage and protect the natural

resources of the site consistent with the need to interpret agrarian lifestyles and re-establish historic landscapes.

3. To rehabilitate those structural and landscape elements which are essential for interpreting Habre de Venture, the home of Thomas Stone, as well as 19th century farming practices and buildings which lend to the history of the site.

Planning Issues and Management Concerns

The planning for the site has been influenced by factors which have placed certain restraints on the type of development and uses appropriate for the Thomas Stone site. Several major issues influenced the formulation of the alternatives and are explained as follows:

1. Habre de Venture, the home built by Thomas Stone in 1771, was severely damaged by a fire in 1977, leaving only the wings, exterior brick walls and the chimney of the central core standing. Approximately ten percent of what is left of the central core of the house dates to Thomas Stone's time.

In addition, the farm itself has undergone changes. The existing structures and foundations on the estate were built during parts of three centuries, and changes in land use were made as farming practices and the agricultural economy changed.

2. The turn of the century (1900) is the earliest date for which all historically significant additions are included within configuration of Habre de Venture. Restoration to an earlier period would necessitate removal of those additions. Furthermore, changes that have taken place over the 18th and 19th centuries are evidence of the history and development of the site and are significant in their own right.
3. Extensive research has been done to document the life of Thomas Stone and his use of Habre de Venture. However, there is much that remains unknown, as little

historical documentation has been found to exist about Stone and his plantation. The alternatives are based on factual information. It is important that the development and interpretation of the site do not mislead the visitor, but provide a clear understanding of the historical significance of the resources.



PREFERRED ALTERNATIVES

COMMON ELEMENTS

The planning team has produced three alternatives describing various levels of development for Thomas Stone National Historic Site. Each alternative meets the management objectives of interpreting the life of Thomas Stone and land use at Habre de Venture up to the year 1900. Those elements that are common to all alternatives are discussed in this section in order to avoid repetition and confusion.

SITE DEVELOPMENT

All development at the site will preserve historic resources significant and vital to the character of the historic site.

INTERPRETATION

Three interpretive themes can be developed in all of the alternatives:

- * the life and career of Thomas Stone, in the context of the War for Independence and the development of a new nation;
- * the history of land use and development of Habre de Venture;
- * the history of the Port Tobacco area.

Habre de Venture, the homesite of Thomas Stone from 1772 to 1787, has undergone numerous changes in ownership and development, altering the site substantially. As such, much of the house as it appears today does not relate to Thomas Stone. Therefore, it is important that the interpretation provide the visitor with a clear understanding of these changes. *The history of land use and development of Habre de Venture* will serve as an introductory theme to help to orient the visitor to the present day scene.

The mansion house and grounds will be used

as the stage to interpret the primary theme, *the life and career of Thomas Stone*. A separate but interrelated theme, *the history of the Port Tobacco area*, would provide the historical context for Stone's occupancy of Habre de Venture.

MANAGEMENT ZONING

The Park Service designates management zones in order to provide a framework for planning decisions on use and development within the park. Zoning is based on the park's legislative mandate and the established management objectives. The legislative mandate authorizing Habre de Venture as a National Historic Site automatically included the entire park under the Historic zone.

Although the Historic zone protects the site's historical integrity, it does not address all of the park's management objectives. Development of the General Management Plan provides the opportunity to evaluate what additional zoning the site may require in order to reflect the site's integrity and significance as a natural resource and its suitability for development. It is proposed that most of the park remain within the Historic zone, but that two new zone categories be created: Park Development and Special Use.

The Historic and Park Development zones include several subzones that are appropriate for this site. Under the Historic zone/Preservation subzone, management emphasis will be on restoration, preservation, protection, and/or interpretation of cultural resources and their setting. Adaptive uses of the resources will be permitted providing that the particular quality that makes them significant will not be adversely affected.

The Park Development zone will insure proper location and management of facilities necessary for the visitor and park maintenance. New parking areas, expanded or newly built entrance drives, site location for a park maintenance building and public restrooms are developments that will alter the existing historical setting. The maintenance and research facilities are included under the Administrative Development subzone. Roads and parking areas are classified in the Access/Circulation Development subzone.

All of the alternatives will also include a Special Use zone. This zone applies to lands within the park boundaries that are owned or managed by others or that have only secondary NPS management influences. The AT&T underground cable easement that runs through the site will be zoned in this category.

PRIVATE PARCEL

Concern has been expressed over the effect that an existing 6.3 acre privately held parcel in the park will have on park operations and interpretation in the future. The parcel is located within view of the main house and within close proximity to the farm buildings. Its central location



figure 2: The private residence (right) is approximately 150 feet behind the tobacco barn (left) and can be seen from the Park's interior.

raises three major concerns. First, it will become a visual landscape intrusion once the park is opened and the visitor walks through the historic farm complex. Secondly, the park borders the property on three sides and can only be reached through the park entrance, passing the mansion and the farm buildings. Because the park should be secured at night, landowner access through the park will be problematic. Finally, should the land be sold to a party that wishes to develop the property (allowable under present zoning regulations), further visual intrusion could occur on the historic setting.

For these reasons, it is recommended that the property be acquired in fee in all alternatives.

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Historic Restoration to circa 1900

All of the alternatives propose restoration of the exterior of the five part mansion to its appearance circa 1900. This is the earliest date in which the existing plan of the house applies. Because of the major alterations made to the house over the last two centuries, earlier restoration would require demolition of the east and/or west wings. Restoration is also complicated by the lack of architectural documentation or fabric dating to Thomas Stone's occupancy, and the devastating fire in 1977 which destroyed much of the architectural integrity of the interior. Remaining significant archaeological and architectural resources within the wings, hyphens and main core are to be preserved: two proposals provide means for their interpretation.

Restoration of Landscape Features

Landscapes are dynamic and constantly modified by normal growth processes, natural disasters and changes in human use.

Each leave their mark on vegetation. In many cases, remnants of past land use can be seen in the location and composition of existing vegetative communities. At Habre de Venture these patterns include the size and shape of fields and woodlands, the alignment and location of old and/or existing fencerows, paths and roads, and the location or form of individual plants.

The historical integrity of the landscape of Habre de Venture is one of the site's assets. Stone family correspondence, photographs dating to 1900, archaeological findings and infra-red aerial photographs reveal how parts of the site looked at the turn of the century. Some of the present field patterns have changed little since 1900. The old entrance loop road is still visible and a number of the 19th century farm buildings still exist. Depending upon the alternative, these landscape elements will either be restored or preserved.

New site developments will be inserted in a way that will minimize their intrusion into the historic scene. The entrance drive and parking area will be constructed of stabilized gravel to help them blend into the setting. If increased visitation requires a stronger material, a chip and seal treatment using a brown or gray stone may be considered. New buildings will be sited outside of the area containing the most significant structures when possible, and will be screened from view with native vegetation.

Present lack of documentation prevents the accurate depiction of 1900 crop production at Habre de Venture. However, the park can still preserve its agricultural setting by maintaining fields in hay. Hay is the preferred crop for the park because it minimizes pesticide use and soil erosion. An historic leasing or special use permit program will be initiated in order to have a farmer cut the hay.

The existing wooded edge along Rose Hill Road will be retained as a buffer against visual intrusions caused by future development. Scenic easements or other land

protection methods will be pursued, as the opportunity arises, in order to preserve the entrance experience of Rose Hill Road upon approaching the park entrance, and the rural (forested) scene of the ridge across Hoghole Run seen from the park's lower fields.

All new electrical lines placed within the park to service new development will be buried underground. The existing overhead line will be removed and relocated underground.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The goal in managing the site's natural resources is to provide appropriate wildlife habitat and preserve the existing wooded areas to prevent further erosion of the ravines and streambeds. Any restoration of the historic landscape will not erode ravines or deteriorate natural wetland areas. All successional and mature forest vegetation, classified under the Historic Preservation subzone in all alternatives, will be managed to perpetuate native species in accordance with NPS policy and regulations. Farm crops and exotic species will only be allowed in areas that are important to Habre de Venture's historical setting and interpretive program.

The Park Service strictly controls the use of pesticides on its holdings. Policy mandates that pests be managed only when there is a serious threat to the resource or to human health and safety. This policy applies to the agriculture lessee farming the site's fields, and to the underground utility easement. Park service staff will work with each lessee in developing the most effective pest management techniques for those lands.

All primary trails will be constructed to be accessible to those with mobility impairments. The construction of these trails will blend in with the landscape. Secondary trails will be constructed of stabilized earth and be designed for protection and

preservation of the resources, as well as providing for visitor enjoyment. All trails will avoid areas under or near hazard trees, such as pine groves located within a hardwood stand.

All attempts will be made to improve the quality of surface water that enters Hoghole Run as a contribution to the regional goal of improving the Chesapeake Bay. This can be accomplished by controlling erosion, minimizing pesticides (as mentioned above) and avoiding development within the floodplain on the site.

The site is known to have a tick population and is therefore likely that some are carriers of Lyme disease. Visitor circulation will be designed and managed to minimize visitor contact with ticks and therefore reduce the risk of contracting the disease.

PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

Under this alternative, the site would be restored to its historic appearance circa 1900. The mansion house would act as the stage for interpreting Thomas Stone's life and political career. The landscape and farm structures will generally be managed to maintain a circa 1900 appearance, aiding the visitors' understanding of the present site condition and the changes in development and land use over time.

VISITOR USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Adjacent to the parking lot will be an orientation kiosk and restroom facility. A vehicular drop-off constructed near the mansion will accommodate disabled visitors. A parking space in the nearby vicinity of the mansion, constructed of grassblock pavers, will accommodate temporary parking needs.

A walk along the entrance drive will take the visitor from the parking area to the mansion. Visitors will walk through the terraces using the formal entry into the house.

Mansion House Complex

The mansion house would be used as the primary visitor contact area. An access lift for those with mobility impairments could be incorporated into the restored porch with minimal intrusion. The front porch can also be used as a staging area for large groups or times when there might be a wait for people to tour the house. The first floor west room will be adaptively re-used as the reception area and exhibit space where visitors will be greeted by an interpretive ranger. Visitor services and exhibits on the first floor could provide information on the life and career of Thomas Stone.

The first floor parlor reconstruction can be accomplished by replicating the original paneling which is owned by the Baltimore Museum of Art. A Historic Furnishings Report will be initiated to investigate the possibility of accurately furnishing the parlor to Stone's period.

The second floor of the main house will be adaptively reused to accommodate park staff operations.

The basement of the mansion will be restored. Access from the first floor center hallway will provide a second means of egress to meet safety requirements.

The east wing will be restored for exterior viewing.

Archaeology has revealed an earlier foundation under the existing west wing. Construction techniques used in restoring the first floor of the west wing and hyphen will allow the opportunity to view the archaeological remains of the earlier structures dating to Stone. Visitors touring the mansion will exit through the west hyphen door.

Farm and Other Structures

Selected 19th century farm buildings will be restored and interpreted using wayside exhibits. The following is a summary of proposed actions for existing structures on the site. A detailed description of each is located in the resource inventory section of this report.

Restoration

Corn Crib
Tobacco Barn (removal of 20th c. shed)
19th c. portion of horsebarn
Tenant House (removal of 20th c. addition)
Cattle barn (removal of 20th c. addition)

Removal

Garden House
Garage/Apartment
Modern swimming pool
Lower terrace pond
20th c. sunken garden
20th c. portion of horsebarn
Brick entrance gate
Stock pond
20th c. field fences

Further Documentation Needed

Garden Terraces (archaeology proposed)
Feeding station (probable removal)
Farm shed and trough
Sheep shed
Hog barn (probable removal)
Chicken House Complex (probable removal)

Interpretive Opportunities

Interpretation could be provided at several locations throughout the site. Upon arrival, interpretive exhibits could be used to introduce the visitor to the history of land use and changes in development at Habre de Venture. A walk along the entrance drive would take visitors to the mansion house where they would be greeted by a uniformed ranger and oriented to Thomas Stone National Historic Site.

Reconstruction of the first floor parlor will provide visitors with a glimpse of the 18th century lifestyle of Thomas Stone. The first floor center hallway and west room will provide space for exhibits relating to the life and career of Thomas Stone set against the war for independence and the development of a new nation.

Many landscape features such as vistas to

and from the mansion, open fields, woods and fence lines will be preserved to demonstrate the continuum of land use history at Habre de Venture. A self-guided interpretive trail following the existing road and farm road traces will take the visitor past 19th century farm buildings.

Thomas Stone and family members are interred on site in a cemetery located just east of the house. Oral history locates another cemetery for slaves and/or free blacks in the vicinity of the Stone cemetery. Visitors will be encouraged to visit the burial grounds as part of the self-guided tour.

Access and Circulation

The present access road into the site will be eliminated following the reconstruction of the original circa 1900 entrance. An engineering study will have to be undertaken to ensure a safe entry and exit from the site at the intersection onto Rose Hill Road. The two lane road will terminate with visitor parking located directly east of the mansion house behind the woods adjacent to the burial ground. Overflow parking can be accommodated and camouflaged using grassblock pavers. The remaining portion of the existing entrance drive will be used as a path to guide visitors to the house where they will enter through the formal garden terraces.

Trails and Facilities

An interpretive trail following farm road traces and old fencerows will link the house, cemetery, tenant house, farm buildings, fields and woods.

A picnic area and restrooms would be developed adjacent to the parking area.

A new facility for maintenance and artifact treatment and storage would be located in the woods southeast of the parking area.

Management Zoning

Restoration treatment within the Historic zone/Preservation subzone will occur in areas that appear to be significant to the historical setting of circa 1900 Habre de Venture. Boundary delineation in the Management Zones map is based on the inclusion of landscape remnants and existing structures that could contribute to the interpretive program. A Cultural Landscape Study will help identify important features so they can be restored.

The remaining land within the subzone, which is primarily wooded, will be preserved in its present state. The land has been identified as ecologically sensitive; any clearing would degrade the environment. Land surrounding and including the lower terrace pond will be treated as a restoration.

The Development zone includes the new entrance road, parking lot and maintenance building located on the eastern portion of the site.

Management Staffing and Operations

The historic site will remain under the administration of George Washington Birthplace National Monument. As Thomas Stone NHS becomes operational and the level of development increases, the site will be reviewed for management efficiency and workload. At such time, a decision will be made whether the site should remain under the administration of George Washington's Birthplace NM or should be administered separately. A site manager will administer three types of park operations: interpretation and resource management, administration, and maintenance. This would be a year round operation with increased staffing during the summer season.

Operation cost estimates will depend on future planning decisions regarding the design of the site, interpretive plan, and engineering studies. NPS areas similar in scale have an annual operating budget of between \$300,000 and \$350,000. An

estimated staff of six full time and four seasonal employees would be needed to operate the site in this proposal.

Carrying Capacity

Based on estimated staffing levels and the availability of space in the first floor of the core and west dependencies, it is estimated that a tour group of 20 people could be accommodated every 15 minutes. Assuming that the average visit in the mansion will be 30 minutes in length, the house will be able to accommodate 640 people per day. The 60 car parking area will easily be able to accommodate the expected levels of visitation, assuming a turnover rate of four cars per day and 3.2 people per car.

RECOMMENDED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Cultural Landscape Resources

An archaeological study of the garden terraces, to be initiated in fiscal year 1989, may reveal how they were planted. If so, restoration of the gardens may be possible. Should complete documentation not exist, the terrace parterres will be stabilized and planted in a manner to emphasize the general form of the terraces and central grass ramp.

The archaeology study may also reveal where along the terraces the original entrance drive was located. If its location is found, it may be able to be restored to its original character and tied into the pedestrian trail leading to the house.

A Cultural Landscape Study will identify historic landscape elements significant to the site. Where possible, individual elements of the 18th century farm could be restored. Following the study, management guideline to prescribe treatment for preservation and/or restoration of landscape elements should be developed. For example, clearing a small portion of woodland below

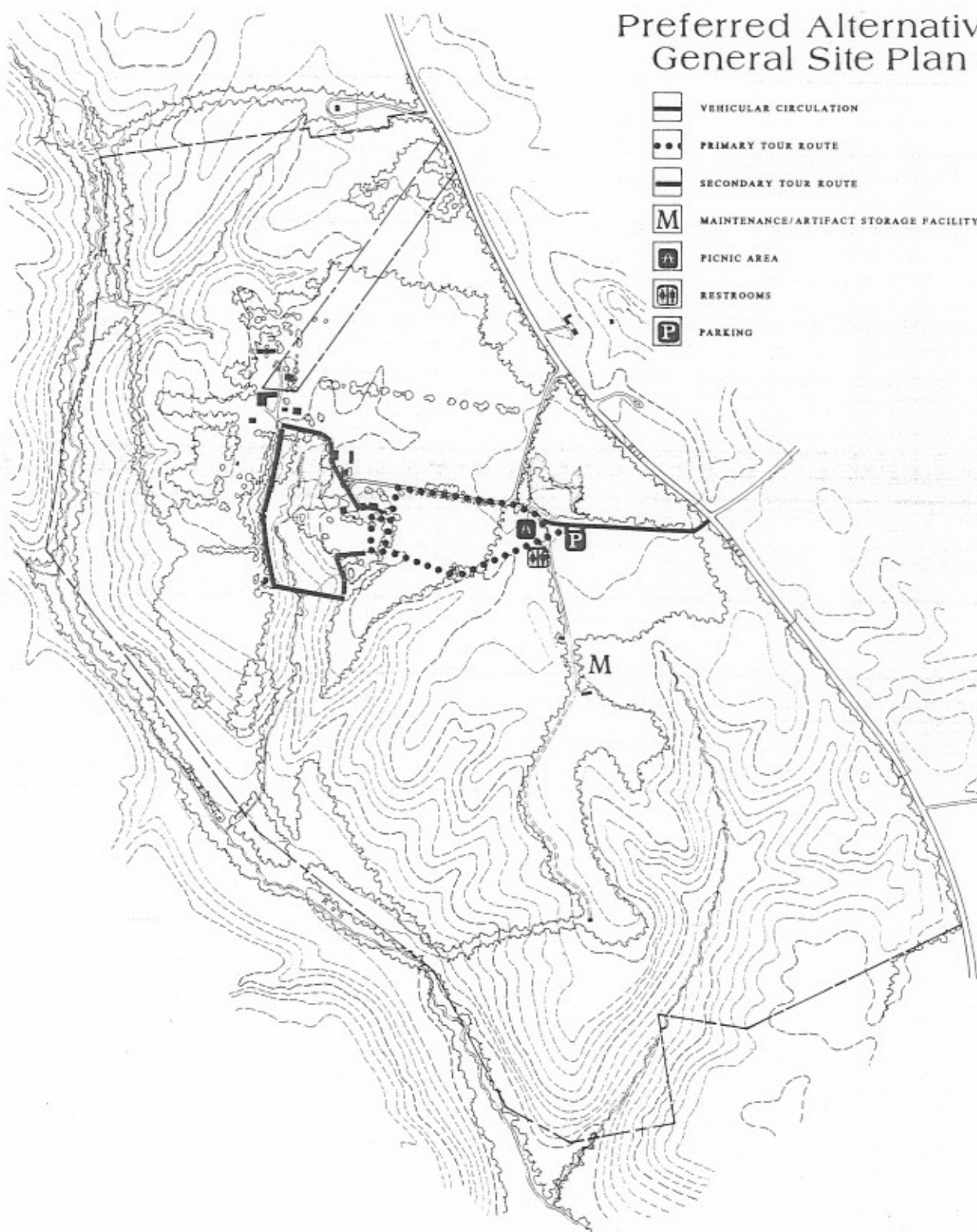
the field south of the house will allow a vista towards Hoghole Run. Mature trees defining an old fencerow in the woods can be delineated by their surroundings by removing brush between and around them. Old road beds and fencelines might be cleared and maintained by periodic mowing. This kind of approach will allow the visitor to understand the changes that have occurred at Habre de Venture.

The existing wooded edge along Rose Hill Road will be retained as a buffer against visual intrusions caused by future development outside the park.

Natural Resources

In the effort to return the site to its circa 1900 appearance, the two manmade ponds will be removed and the land will be recontoured to its original configuration. The lower terrace pond will be restored as a swale. The stock pond will be reclaimed as a wetland.

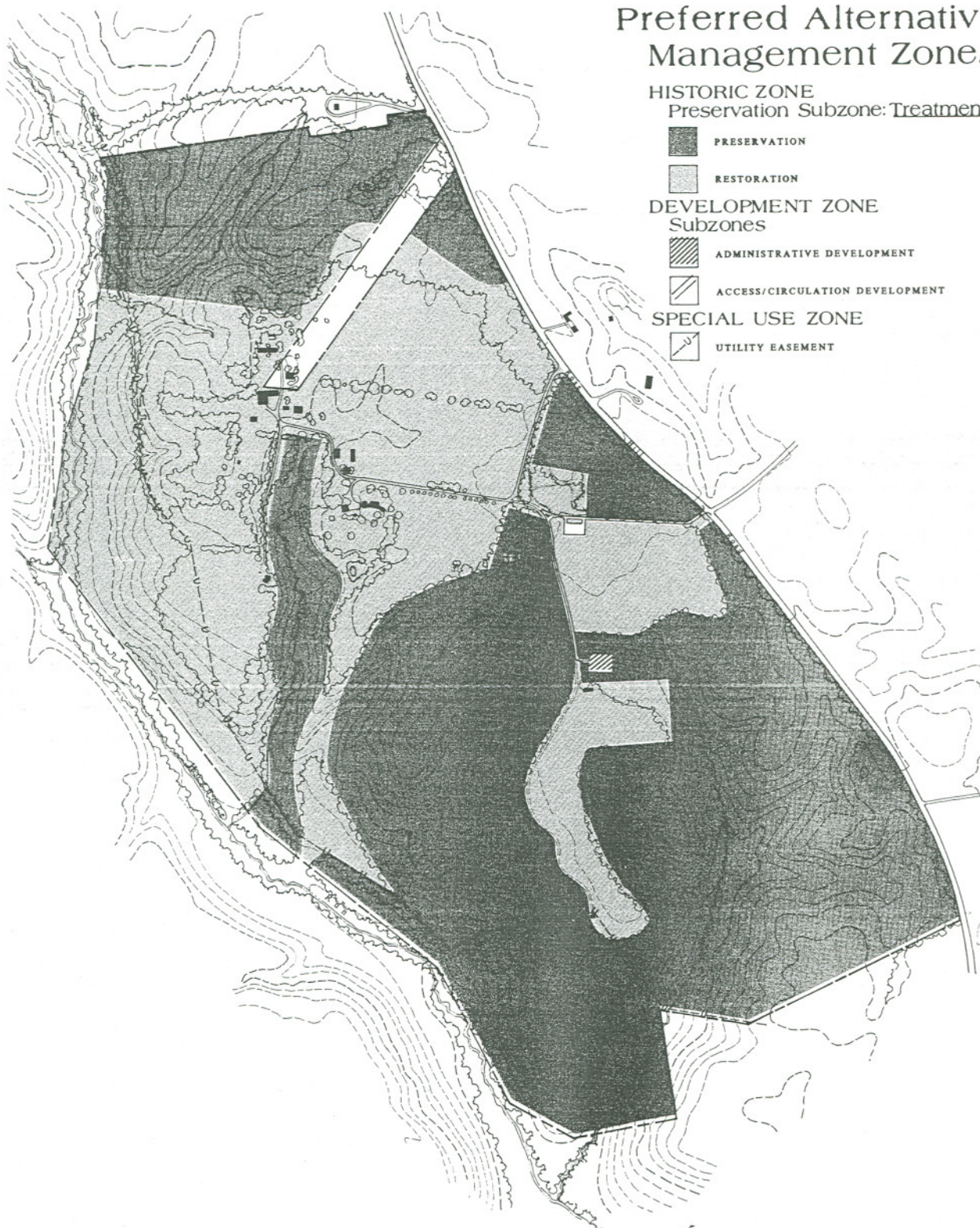
Preferred Alternative General Site Plan



GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Thomas Stone National Historic Site
Charles County, Maryland

MARO/march 1988/477-80002



Preferred Alternative Management Zones

HISTORIC ZONE

Preservation Subzone: Treatment

PRESERVATION

RESTORATION

DEVELOPMENT ZONE Subzones

ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENT

ACCESS/CIRCULATION DEVELOPMENT

SPECIAL USE ZONE

UTILITY EASEMENT

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Thomas Stone National Historic Site
Charles County, Maryland

MARO/march 1988/477-80002

DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATES

PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

Cultural Resource Management

Restore exterior of five-part house	\$1,000,000
Interior restoration of central core (reconstruct original parlor, exhibit area).	350,000
Restore basement	150,000
Adaptively re-use second floor of central core; administration offices	250,000
Restore porches onto house	150,000
Restore first floor of west hyphen	181,000
Adaptively re-use second floor of west hyphen, administration offices	140,000
Restore garden terraces on south side of house (should complete documentation exist through archeology)	150,000
Restore tobacco barn (remove addition)	200,000
Restore 19th century horse barn (remove addition and barn yard)	150,000
Exterior restoration of tenant house	80,000
Restore outbuildings:	
cattle barn (remove addition)	55,000
corn crib	5,000
Removal of buildings and features:	
stock pond	5,000
garden house	2,000
garage and apartment	16,000
swimming pool	10,000
lower terrace pond	5,000
sunken garden	5,000
20th century horse barn	6,000
other farm structures	10,000

General Development

Construct new maintenance building	250,000
Maintenance access road, upgrade gravel	17,500
Visitor access road, upgrade gravel, two-lane	50,000
New parking area (30 cars/2 buses)	46,000
Overflow parking area (30 cars)	24,000
Utilities	400,000
Signing	60,000
Comfort station	180,000

Visitor Use

Trails (handicap access and nature)	32,000
Picnic area (15 sites)	10,000

Planning Costs

Project planning, project supervision, contingencies997,375
Gross Construction Cost	\$4,986,875

NOTE: Costs do not include operational start-up costs and interpretive exhibits.
Estimated staffing and operation costs is listed under Visitor Use and Development.

ALTERNATIVE A

The focus of this alternative is to use the central block of the mansion, the exterior restoration of buildings postdating Stone, and the agricultural setting to interpret the history of land use and development of Habre de Venture, the life and career of Thomas Stone, and the history of the Port Tobacco area.

VISITOR USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Adjacent to the parking lot will be a orientation kiosk and restroom facility. Parking for disabled visitors will be provided closer to the mansion.

A walk along the entrance drive will take the visitor from the parking area to the mansion. Visitors will walk through the terraces using the formal entry into the house.

Mansion House Complex

The mansion house would be used as the primary visitor contact center. The first floor west room will be adaptively re-used as the reception area where visitors will be greeted by an interpretive ranger, and for exhibit space. Visitor services and exhibits on the first floor could provide information on the life and career of Thomas Stone. The first floor parlor reconstruction can be accomplished by replicating the original paneling which is owned by the Baltimore Museum of Art.

The second floor of the main house will be adaptively reused to accommodate park staff operations.

The basement of the house will be restored.

The east and west wings and west hyphen will be restored for exterior viewing and

interpreted using wayside exhibits.

Farm and Other Structures

Selected 19th century farm buildings will be restored for exterior viewing, and interpreted using wayside exhibits. The following is a summary of proposed actions for existing structures on the site.

Restoration

Corn crib
Tobacco barn (removal of 20th c. shed)
19th c. portion of horsebarn
Tenant house (removal of 20th c. addition)
Cattle barn (removal of 20th c. addition)

Stabilization

Stock Pond

Removal

Garden house
Garage/apartment
Modern swimming pool
Lower terrace pond
20th c sunken garden
20th c. portions of horsebarn
Brick entrance gate
20th c. field fences

Further documentation needed

Garden terraces (archaeology proposed)
Feeding station (probable removal)
Farm shed and trough
Sheep shed
Hog barn (probable removal)
Chicken house complex (probable removal)

Interpretive Opportunities

Interpretation could be provided at several locations throughout the site. Upon arrival, interpretive exhibits could be used to introduce the visitor to the history of land use and development of Habre de Venture. A walk along the entrance drive would take visitors to the mansion house where they would be greeted by a uniformed ranger and oriented to Thomas Stone National Historic Site.

A reconstruction of the first floor parlor will provide visitors with a glimpse of the 18th century lifestyle of Thomas Stone. The west room of the first floor will provide space for exhibits relating to Thomas Stone's political career.

Landscape features such as vistas to and from the mansion, open fields, woods and fence lines features can become part of the interpretive program that shows the continuum of land use at Habre de Venture. A self-guided interpretive trail following the existing road and farm road traces can take the visitor past 19th century farm buildings and along and through woods and fields.

Access and Circulation

The present access road into the site will be expanded to allow two way traffic. Vehicular access will terminate in a parking area near the existing bend of the drive, just south of the stock pond. Overflow parking will be adjacent to the parking lot. The remaining portion of the existing entrance drive will be used as a path to guide visitors to the house where they will enter through the formal garden terraces.

Trails and Facilities

An interpretive trail following farm road traces and old fencerows would link the house, cemetery, tenant house, farm buildings, fields and woods.

A picnic area would be developed adjacent

to the parking area and rest rooms.

A new facility for maintenance and artifact treatment would be located in the woods southeast of the parking area.

Management Zoning

Most of the existing landscape will be preserved under the Historic zone/Preservation subzone. Land surrounding and including the lower terrace pond will be treated as a restoration.

The Development zone includes the first half of the entrance drive, the parking lot and maintenance building locations.

Management Staffing and Operations

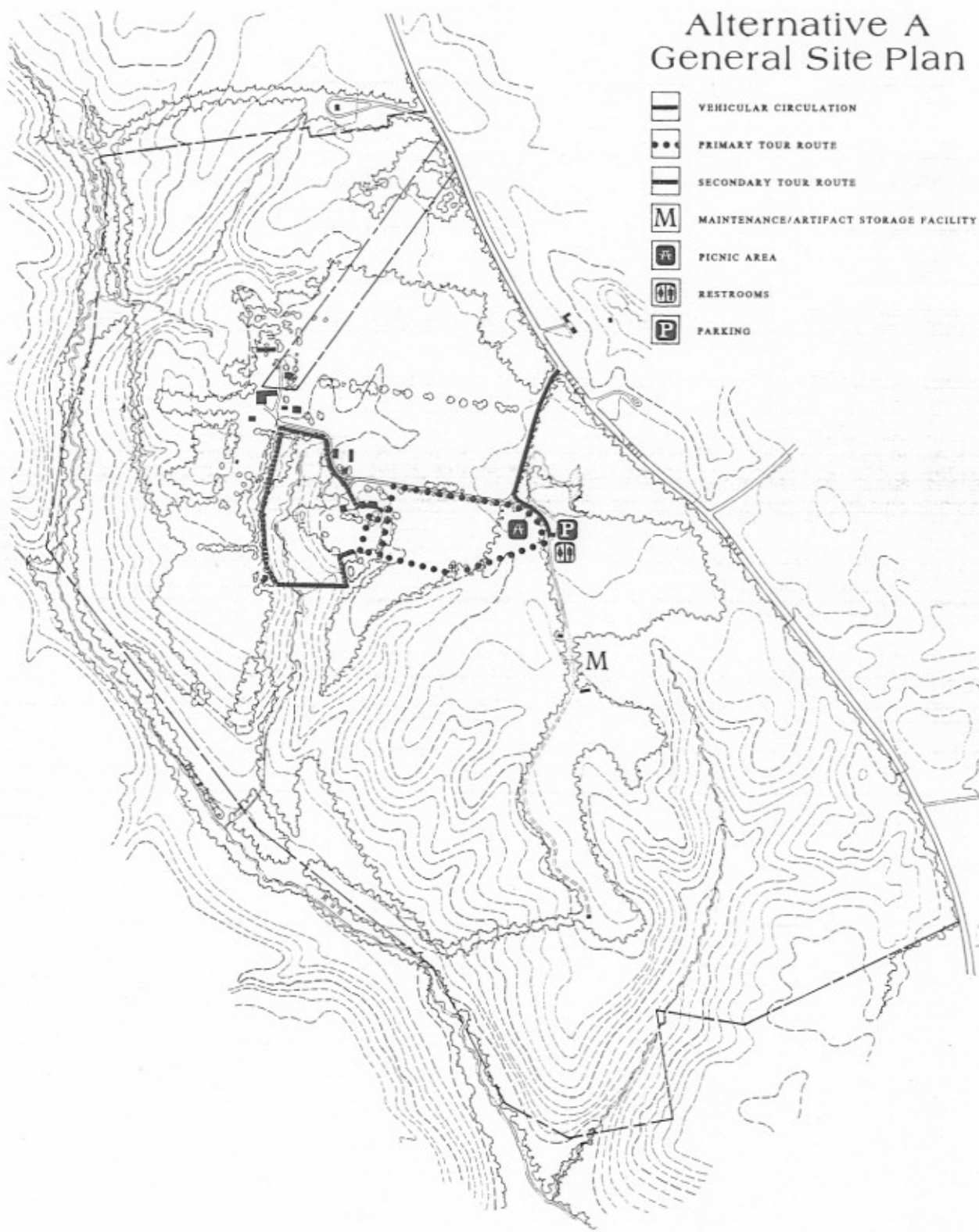
The site would be managed from George Washington Birthplace National Monument with a site manager at Thomas Stone to oversee general operations.

Operation cost estimates will depend on future planning decisions regarding the design of the site, interpretive plan, and engineering studies. NPS areas similar in scale have an annual operating budget of between \$200,000 and \$250,000. An estimated staff of five full time and two seasonal employees would be needed to operate the site in this proposal.

Carrying Capacity

Based on the availability of space in the first floor of the central core of the five-part house, it is estimated that 20 people can be accommodated at any one time. An average visit to the house would last approximately 20 minutes. The house would therefore be able to accommodate 480 people per day. Parking at the site would provide for 30 cars. With a turnover rate of five cars per day and 3.2 people per car, the park can sufficiently accommodate the estimated visitation.

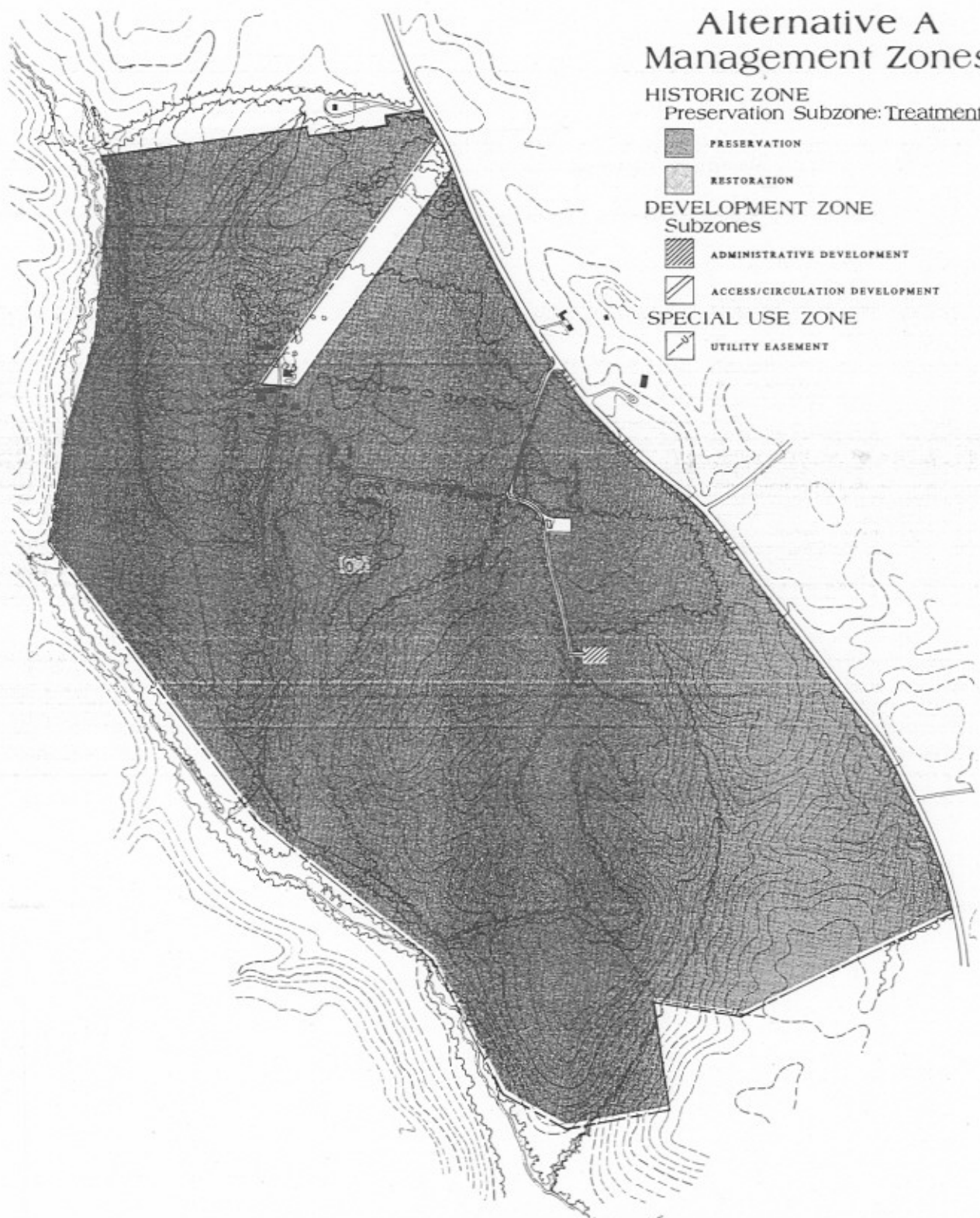
Alternative A General Site Plan



GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Thomas Stone National Historic Site
Charles County, Maryland

MAR0/march 1988/477-80002



GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Thomas Stone National Historic Site
Charles County, Maryland

MARQ/march 1988/477-80002

RECOMMENDED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Cultural Landscape Resources

Significant landscape remnants will be preserved and emphasized along the primary and secondary trail systems. Elements such as old field and fenceline locations along the trail can be enhanced through an appropriate landscape management program.

The general configuration of the garden terraces will be stabilized and planted in a manner to emphasize their general form. The location of the 1900 entrance drive will remain a pedestrian trail.

Cultural landscape features that exist in environmentally sensitive areas can be interpreted. Management techniques such as those previously discussed in the previous proposal also apply to those areas along the proposed secondary trail in this alternative.

Natural Resources

The lower terrace pond will be removed and the swale recontoured to its original configuration.

DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATES

ALTERNATIVE A

Cultural Resource Management

Restore exterior of five-part house	\$1,000,000
Interior restoration of central core (reconstruct original parlor, exhibit area).	350,000
Adaptively re-use second floor of central core; administration offices	250,000
Restore porches onto house	150,000
Stabilize garden terraces on south side of house	20,000
Exterior restoration of tobacco barn (remove addition)	100,000
Exterior restoration of horse barn (remove addition and barn yard)	67,000
Exterior restoration of tenant house	80,000
Exterior restoration of outbuildings: cattle barn (remove addition)	25,000
corn crib	3,000
Stabilize stock pond	2,000
Removal of buildings and features garden house	2,000
garage and apartment	16,000
swimming pool	10,000
lower terrace pond.	5,000
sunken garden	5,000
20th century horse barn.	6,000
other farm structures.	10,000

General Development

Construct new maintenance building	250,000
Maintenance road, gravel	17,500
Upgrade visitor access road, gravel, two-lane	35,000
New parking area (30 cars/1 bus).	41,000
Utilities	300,000
Signing	40,000
Comfort Station.	180,000

Visitor Use

Trails (handicap access and natural).	27,000
Picnic area (10 sites).	7,000

Planning Costs

Project planning, project supervision, contingencies	749,625
Gross Construction Cost	\$3,748,125

NOTE: Costs do not include operational start-up costs and interpretive exhibits.
Estimated staffing and operation costs is listed under Visitor Use and Development.

ALTERNATIVE B

The focus of this alternative will be to use the exterior of the mansion house and burial ground to commemorate Thomas Stone.

VISITOR USE AND DEVELOPMENT

The 20th century horse barn will be used as a visitor contact station. A portion of the barn will contain exhibits and restrooms.

Visitors to the historic site will be able to view the exterior of the mansion house. Interpretation will be provided using wayside exhibits displayed on the south side of the house.

A self guided loop trail will lead the visitor through the terraces on the south side of the house to Stone's burial site. Along this trail, land use and development of the estate can be interpreted.

Mansion House Complex

The five part structure's exterior will be restored. No public access to the interior will be permitted.

Farm and Other Structures

Selected 19th century farm buildings will be stabilized and accessible to the public for exterior viewing. Other 20th century structures in sound condition and in convenient locations for park use will be adaptively re-used. The following is a summary of proposed actions for existing structures on the site.

Stabilization

Corn crib
Tobacco barn (removal of 20th c. shed)
19th c. portion of horsebarn
Tenant house (removal of 20th c. addition)
Garden terraces
Stock pond
Cattle barn (removal of 20th c. addition)

Adaptive Re-Use

20th century horse barn
Chicken house complex

Removal

Garden house
Garage/apartment
Modern swimming pool
Lower terrace pond
20th c. sunken garden
Brick entrance gate
20th c. field fences

Further documentation needed

Feeding station (probable removal)
Farm shed and trough
Sheep shed
Hog barn (probable removal)

Interpretive Opportunities

Interpretive exhibits at the visitor contact station could provide information on Thomas Stone and land use at Habre de Venture. Interpretation would be provided primarily around the mansion and at the burial site by means of a self-guided tour.

Wayside exhibits located at key points around the house, grounds and at the burial site could discuss Thomas Stone's important political contributions during his career.

As the visitor follows the trail past 19th century farm buildings, the self-guided tour could discuss Habre de Venture's land use history.

Access and Circulation

The present access road into the site will be expanded to allow two way traffic. Visitor parking will be located adjacent to the visitor contact station with a walkway leading the visitor to the mansion house and out towards the garden terraces.

Trails and Facilities

A designated secondary trail will follow alongside the existing farm road past the farm buildings and tenant house.

A picnic area would be developed adjacent to visitor contact station. Restrooms will be located within the contact station.

The chicken house complex will be adaptively re-used as a maintenance and artifact treatment and storage facilities.

Management Staffing and Operations

The site would be managed from George Washington Birthplace National Monument with a site supervisor at Thomas Stone to oversee day-to-day operations.

Operation cost estimates will depend on future planning decisions regarding the design of the site, interpretative plan and engineering studies. NPS areas similar in size and scale have an operating budget of between \$100,000 and \$125,000. An estimated staff of two full time and two seasonal staff would be needed to operate the site in this proposal.

Carrying Capacity

Limited development and no access into the house will limit visitation in this alternative. Carrying capacity for this alternative is based on the availability of 20 parking spaces, a turnover rate of 8 per day, and

an average of 3.2 people per car. The site would be able to accommodate up to 512 people per day.

RECOMMENDED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

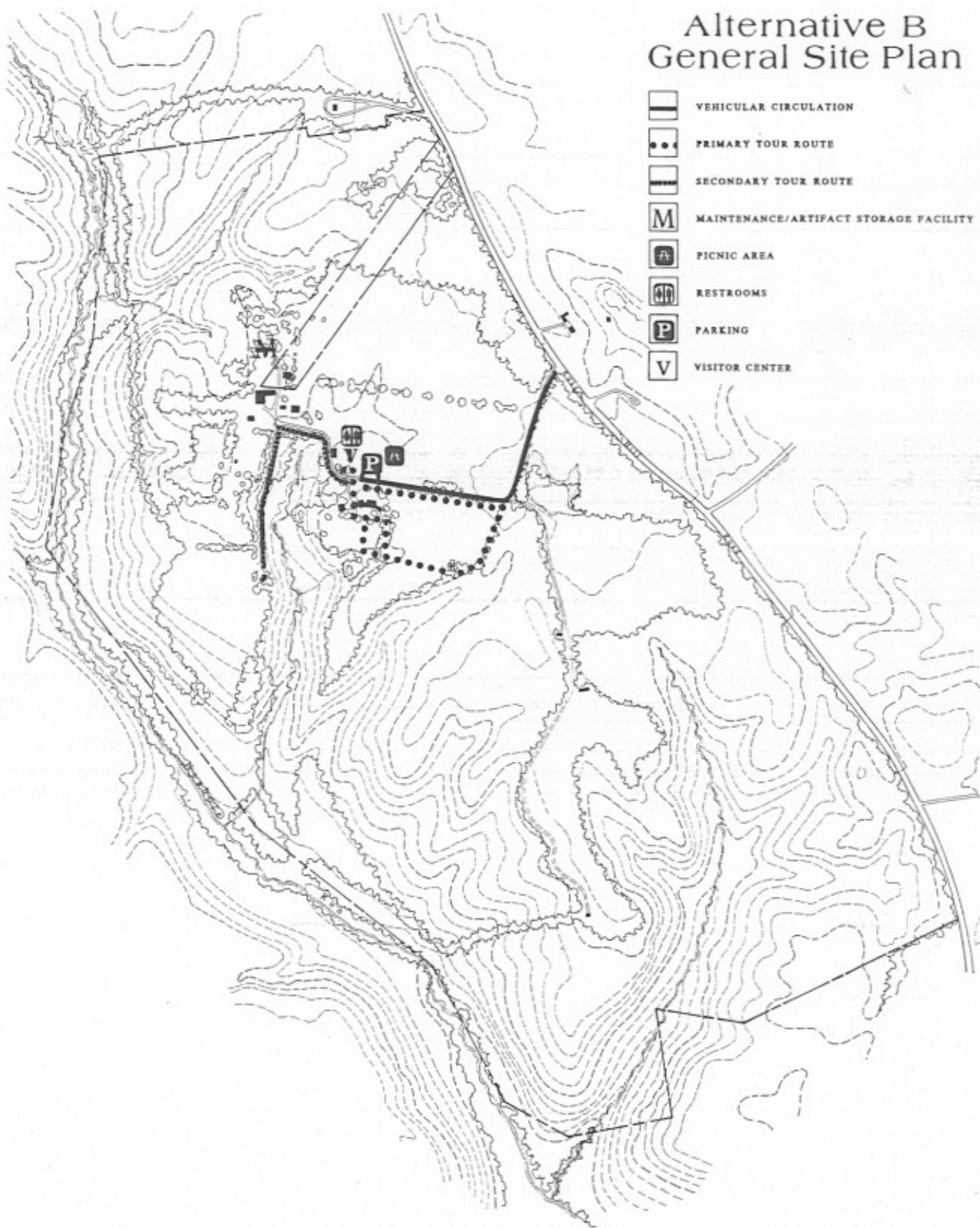
The existing landscape will be managed to maintain the agricultural setting. In addition to maintaining the existing fields in hay, areas immediately surrounding farm structures are to remain in field grasses and mown to prevent overgrowth. Areas surrounding the mansion house will be managed more intensely as lawn.

Visitor circulation will necessitate widening the existing entrance drive to two lanes. Widening should occur on the southern edge of the latter half of the drive to avoid disturbing the mature cedars and maples on the northern edge.

The visual impact of the parking area can be reduced by screening it from the main house using an appropriate vegetative buffer of native plant materials.

The lower terrace pond will be removed and the swale recontoured to its original configuration, restoring the area to its natural condition.

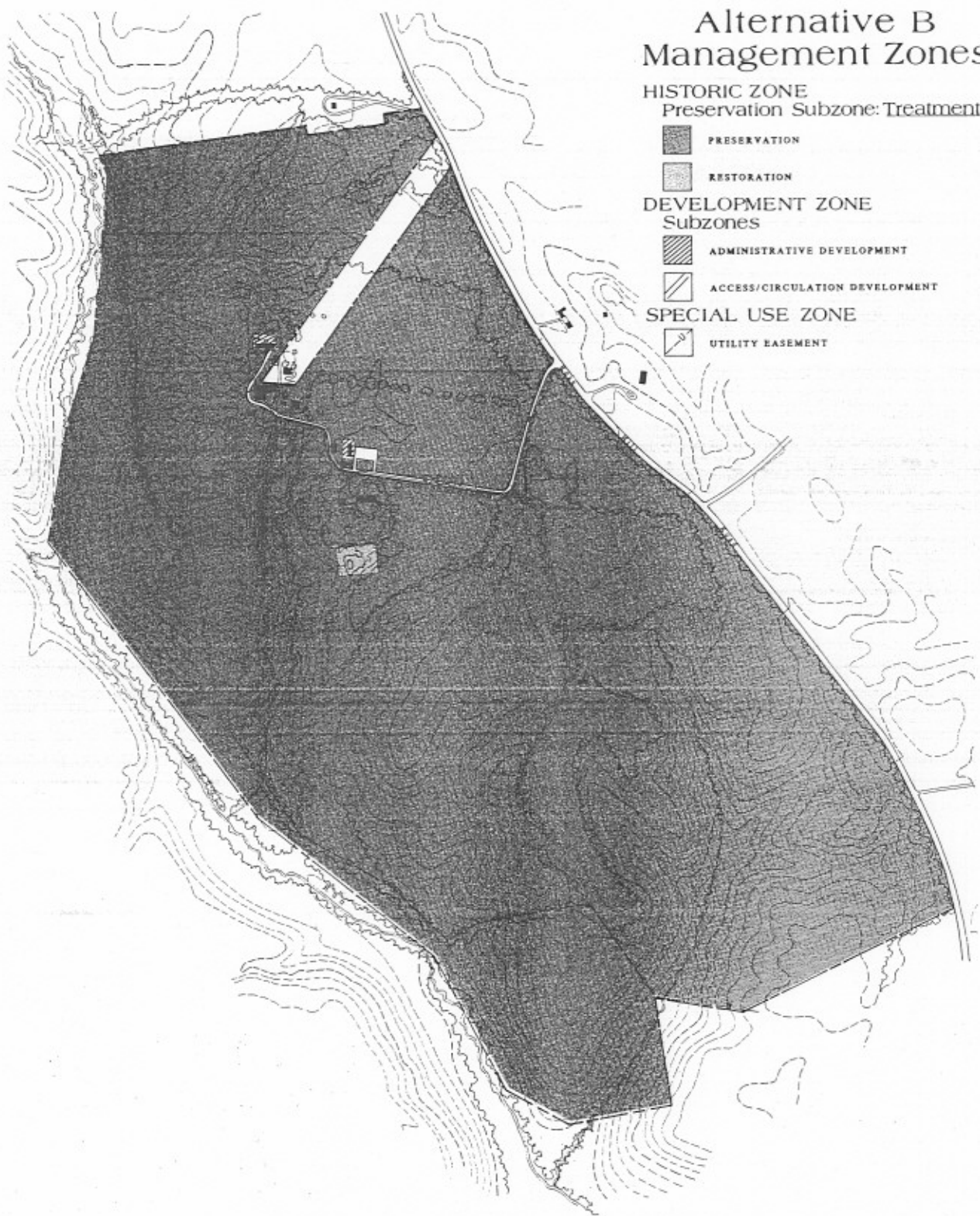
Alternative B General Site Plan



GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Thomas Stone National Historic Site
Charles County, Maryland

MARO/march 1988/477-80002



GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Thomas Stone National Historic Site
Charles County, Maryland

MARO/march 1988/477-80002

DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATES

ALTERNATIVE B

Cultural Resource Management

Restore exterior of five-part house	\$1,000,000
Restore porches onto house	150,000
Stabilize garden terraces on south side of house	20,000
Stabilize outbuildings:	
cattle barn (remove addition)	5,000
corn crib	1,000
tobacco barn (remove addition).	50,000
horse barn (remove addition and barn yard).	27,000
tenant house	5,000
Stabilize stock pond	2,000
Removal of buildings and features	
garden house	2,000
garage and apartment	16,000
swimming pool	10,000
lower terrace pond	5,000
sunken garden	5,000
other farm structures.	4,000

General Development

Visitor contact center/rest rooms	
Adaptively re-use horse barn	195,000
Maintenance Building	
Adaptively re-use chicken house complex	188,000
Upgrade maintenance road, gravel	25,000
Upgrade visitor access road, two-lane	78,000
New parking area (20 cars/1 bus).	16,000
Utilities	150,000
Signing	20,000

Visitor Use

Trails (handicap accessible)	16,000
Picnic area (5 sites)	3,500

Planning Costs

Project planning, project supervision, contingencies	498,375
Gross Construction Cost	\$2,491,875

NOTE: Costs do not include operational start-up costs and interpretive exhibits.
Estimated staffing and operation costs is listed under Visitor Use and Development.

REGIONAL INFLUENCES

SETTING

Thomas Stone National Historic Site is located about one hour's drive southeast of Washington D.C. in Charles County, Maryland. Charles County is situated on the Southern Maryland Peninsula between the Patuxent and Potomac Rivers and within the historic Port Tobacco River Valley. The river valley is narrow with high rolling hills on either side. The confluence of the Port Tobacco and Potomac River at Chapel Point is an impressive height rising 120 feet above the river. The valley itself is level with a gradual slope toward the river (Klapthor and Brown, 1958).



figure 3: View towards the confluence of Port Tobacco and Potomac Rivers at Chapel Point.

Habre de Venture as it presently exists is an historic property that contains almost three-quarters of the original 422 acres that was purchased by Thomas Stone in 1770. It is one of numerous historic sites located within the Port Tobacco Valley. The site is primarily bounded by public roads and natural water courses that have changed little in the last two centuries (Wearmouth, 1988).

SOCIOECONOMIC ELEMENTS

Land Use

The area surrounding Habre de Venture has maintained much of its rural character because it is surrounded by forest and field. Along its eastern boundary lies Rose Hill Road, a country road containing low density residential development north and south of Habre de Venture. The land is wooded along the northern and southern park boundaries and beyond Hog Hole Run on the property's western edge.

Charles County is primarily rural and agricultural, interspersed with farms and woodlands along its gently rolling terrain. Among occupations practiced in the 17th century, agriculture, fishing, and oystering are still important economic activities today. Most medium to high density commercial and residential development in the county is located along the major arterial highway routes. Waldorf is the primary commercial district in the county and is located approximately 10 miles from Thomas Stone National Historic Site. Other commercial development lies in La Plata and in the town of Indian Head where the U.S. Naval Ordnance Station employs a large number of people.

Population And Growth Trends

Charles County was one of Maryland's more remote counties until 1940, when the Harry W. Nice Memorial Bridge was opened. The bridge crosses the Potomac River and links southern Maryland with Virginia and areas south, providing easy access along Route 301 to Annapolis, Washington, and Baltimore. Since then, the county has experienced marked growth in population. The population of Charles County in 1940 was slightly over 17,000, compared to the

present population of about 93,000 (Charles County Planning Commission Population Information, 1988). Much of this growth is attributed to the close proximity to the Washington, DC metropolitan area and the trend of regional migration toward rural areas. All indicators predict that most of Charles County's growth will occur in the northern section, especially those areas most accessible from the Indian Head Highway (Route 201) and Route 301 (Comprehensive Park, Recreation, and Open Space Plan For Charles County, 1982). The state of Maryland is presently proposing an eastern bypass near La Plata which, if built, could be located within proximity to the park and the historic Port Tobacco Valley and will become another major arterial route.

Charles County is currently updating its 1973 Comprehensive Master Plan and expects to release the new document by January 1989. This plan should produce important data relating to the growth and development of the county from which NPS can draw information from to determine possible effects on Thomas Stone National Historic Site.

Tourism Opportunities

A recent study, *Analysis of the Market For Tourism in Southern Maryland*, evaluated and assessed Southern Maryland's potential for attracting tourism into the area. Of particular interest to the National Historic Site is the report's recognition of historic sites as possible attractions and recommendation for the region to exploit the "region's heyday era, from 1600 - 1800, before most other states were even in existence." (Hartzog, Lader & Richards, 1983) The National Park Service will continue to cooperate with the county to increase awareness of the importance of the history of the region. The site can tie into these regional interests to tell the broader story of Thomas Stone and how he was influenced by the people and culture of this area.

ACCESS

Although Thomas Stone National Historic Site is located in a rural area, it is easily accessible from the major north-south highway, U.S. Route 301. From U.S. 301, access is gained via State Highways 6 or 225 connecting with Rose Hill Road. The site is located approximately four miles from U.S. 301.

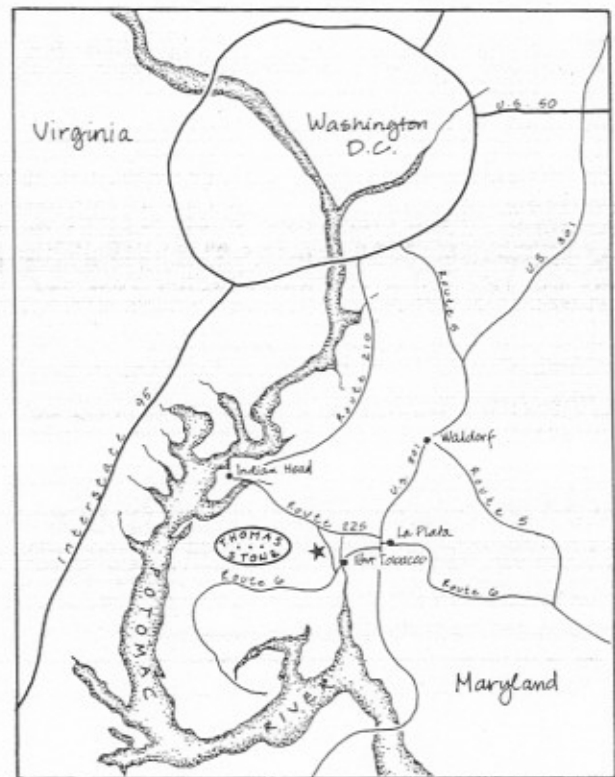










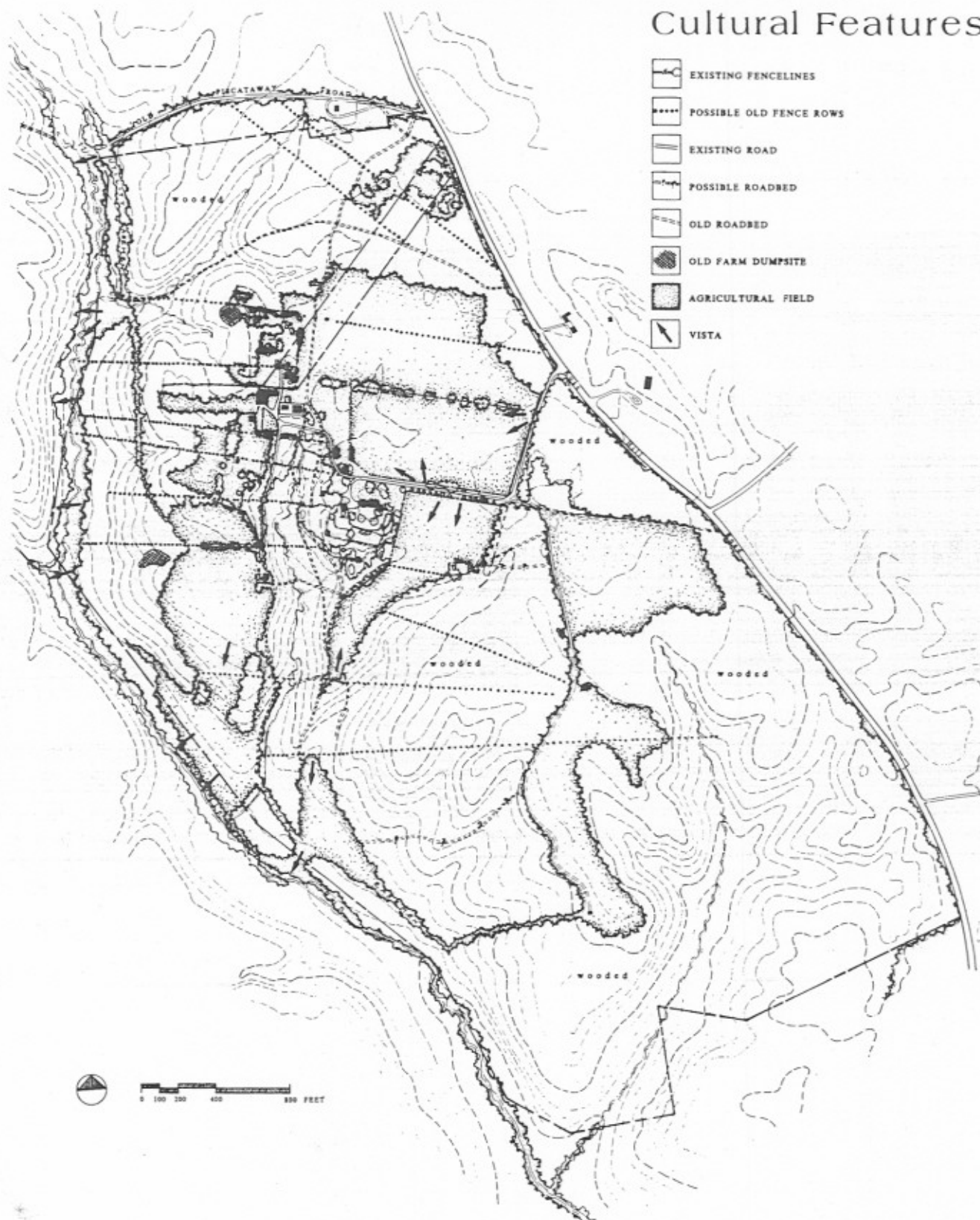
figure 4: Location of Thomas Stone National Historic Site

CULTURAL RESOURCES



Cultural Features

-  EXISTING FENCELINES
-  POSSIBLE OLD FENCE ROWS
-  EXISTING ROAD
-  POSSIBLE ROADBED
-  OLD ROADBED
-  OLD FARM DUMPSITE
-  AGRICULTURAL FIELD
-  VISTA



GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Thomas Stone National Historic Site
Charles County, Maryland

MARO/march 1988/477-80002

CULTURAL RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

Historical, architectural and archaeological research on the Stone family has been undertaken in the last several years in order to provide documentation about Thomas Stone's political career, Stone family descendants and the use and development of Habre de Venture. Since this research has not been previously presented in a planning document, it is summarized in the General Management Plan. This information provides the context for each alternative's interpretive and development proposal.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

Early Settlement

The same fertile land that provided the Algonquin Indians with a bountiful supply of wild game, edible fish, and crops attracted the colonists who came to Maryland in 1634 seeking religious tolerance (Klapthor and Brown, 1958). The colonists settled along the shores of the Potomac River at St. Mary's city, becoming the fourth English settlement in the New World. The colonists spread out along the water's edge and established settlements along Nanjemoy Creek, the Wicomico River and within the Port Tobacco River valley.

It is therefore not surprising that several generations of European settlers farmed the property now known as *Habre de Venture* before Thomas Stone acquired the land. The 150 acre plantation in the Port Tobacco Hundred, then spelled "Habberdeventure", was first surveyed in 1682 for Thomas Barefoot. Three years later the tract was passed on to Thomas Barefoot's son, John, who in 1708 sold the property to John Lambert (or Lambeth) for 500 pounds of tobacco, several casks, and "diverse other

considerations". According to the deed, the sale included "dwellinghouses, barns, stables, gardens, orchards and outhouses". In 1724 Lambert/Lambeth sold Habberdeventure to one of Charles County's most distinguished citizens, Robert Hanson, for 2000 pounds of tobacco and 5 barrels of Indian corn. The deed does not refer to any kind of property improvements.

A 75 acre parcel named "Hanson's Plains", which lay immediately north of Habberdeventure, had been surveyed for Samuel Hanson in 1723. In 1725 the property was patented to Robert Hanson. When he died in 1748, Habberdeventure and "Hanson's Plains" were inherited by his daughter Mary, who later married Daniel Jenifer. Nineteen years later a survey combined the two properties. The survey also revealed a 206 acre undeeded package - a vacancy-which lay immediately west of "Hanson's Plains". Jenifer asked for and received a patent in 1768 to cover the newly formed package which totalled 442 acres, and was now called "Habre de Venture and Hanson's Plains Enlarged" or variants thereof.

Thomas Stone Occupation

On December 13, 1770, young lawyer Thomas Stone, then living in Frederick, Maryland, purchased from his Uncle Daniel Jenifer, for 400 pounds sterling, the recently patented 442 acre property. Reputedly that sum was part of a 1000 pound dowry of Stone's wife, Margaret, from her father, Dr. Gustavus Brown.

Thomas Stone was a fourth generation member of the Stone family of southern Maryland, being the great-great-grandson of William Stone, third Proprietary Governor of Maryland. William Stone arrived from England in 1633, settling on an 1800 acre grant in Accomac County on

Virginia's Eastern Shore. The Lord Proprietor of Maryland, Lord Baltimore (Leonard Calvert), invited the Protestant Stone to govern his colony as a sign of goodwill toward the Puritans in England. Stone served as Governor at St. Mary's city from 1649 to 1654, and was rewarded by Lord Baltimore with a 5000 acre land grant on Nanjemoy Creek in western Charles County. Stone named the property "Poynton Manor".



figure 5: Thomas Stone

Thomas Stone was born at Poynton Manor in 1743, the first child of David and his second wife Elizabeth Jenifer Stone. Thomas had four brothers and three sisters who survived to adulthood. Two brothers also had distinguished careers. Colonel John Hoskins Stone was seriously wounded at the Battle of Germantown, and served as Governor of Maryland from 1794 to 1797. Michael Jenifer Stone was a member of the First Congress and a Maryland judge.

According to a family history compiled about 1880, Thomas, already well versed in the English language by age fifteen, attended the private school of a Scotsman named Blaizdell where he learned Greek and Latin. It is said that Thomas had to borrow money to study law in the Annapolis office of Thomas Johnson, who in 1777 became Maryland's first non-Colonial Governor. Stone finished his apprenticeship

about 1765, passed the Maryland bar, and was admitted to practice in several jurisdictions. In 1766 he moved to the frontier town of Frederick, which seemed to be a promising place for a new lawyer to begin a practice.

Stone's Political Career

Stone evidently did well enough to marry a long-time acquaintance, Margaret Brown of Charles County, in 1768. In December 1770, Stone purchased the 442 acre "Habre de Venture/Hanson's Plains Enlarged" property from his uncle Daniel Jenifer for 400 pounds sterling. It is believed that the Stones relocated from Frederick to the newly built manor house at Habre de Venture sometime in 1772. A year later, while building up his new law practice, Stone entered the political arena as a member of the Charles County Committee of Correspondence. This Committee addressed issues relating to the colony's increasingly strained relationship with Britain. He also represented the County in the Provincial Conventions which governed Maryland from 1774 through 1776.

Between 1776, when he signed the Declaration of Independence, until his death in 1787 Stone served in county, state, and national positions of increasing trust and responsibility. In December 1774 he was elected a delegate to the First Continental Congress, and in the following three years he was elected to serve in the Second Continental Congress. In February 1777 he declined to serve but was elected again in December, serving the following year. Elected for the last time in November 1783, he served again in March 1784. Although elected by the Maryland Assembly to be a delegate to the 1787 Philadelphia Convention, Stone declined to serve, presumably because of his wife's poor health.

At the state level, Stone, in his capacity as a Charles County delegate to the Provincial Convention, served on a committee which prepared a plan of defense for Maryland and chartered the Council of

Safety. He was the primary architect of the reorganization of the Council in 1776, which became the governing body until the state government, chartered under a new Constitution, could rule in 1777.

British military attacks on Concord and Lexington and discussions in Congress made Stone realize that Colonial peace was being seriously threatened. On April 24, 1776, Stone wrote from Philadelphia to his uncle Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer of his wish that either "a just and honorable reconciliation [with Britain] should take place, or that we should be pretty unanimous in a resolution to fight it out for independence...". Continuing, Stone said, "... we must...do everything...necessary for our security and defense....You know my heart wishes for a peace upon terms of security and justice to America. But war, anything, is preferable to a surrender of our rights."

On May 20th Stone wrote a long letter to, it is believed, James Hollyday, a fellow Maryland lawyer and member of the Provincial Conventions and the Council of Safety. "The Dye is cast", said Stone, referring to the May 10th and 15th resolves of the Continental Congress, urging the Provincial Assemblies and Conventions to establish governments adequate to secure "the happiness and safety of their constituents," --a big step in the direction of independence. Stone expressed great unease at what the future might hold, an unease compounded by his wife's illness, the failure of the Canada Expedition, and reports that Britain would send 30-40,000 troops to America. He had written to the Provincial convention, asking to be recalled from his "truly disagreeable" situation in Philadelphia to support acts of Congress which would lead to separation from Great Britain. In the end, however, Thomas Stone signed the Declaration of Independence which was adopted on July 4th.

Stone was asked to represent Maryland on a committee which was to formulate a document of confederation. A draft report, *Articles of Confederation and Perpetual*

Union, bearing Stone's signature, was ready by July 12, 1776. This first draft was ahead of its time, containing provisions which would eventually become part of the Constitution in 1787. Congress debated the report for a year, accepting the final Articles of Confederation in November 1777. Maryland did not ratify them until 1781, fearing that the western land claimed by several of the larger states would make those states too prosperous and politically powerful in the proposed new central government. Obviously Stone's position was a difficult one, being the representative of a state which was hostile to the Articles.

Leaving Congress in 1777, Stone did not return until he took his seat in the Congress of the Confederation in March 1784. He served mainly at the state level from 1776 though 1783, at first serving in the State Senate, and then briefly in the House of Delegates in 1780. He served again in the Senate in 1781-86.

For about three years Stone and fellow Marylander John Hanson tried to convince the states holding western land claims to surrender those claims to the new central government so that all of the states would benefit by the settlement and development of the West. Eventually this position was accepted by such states as Virginia, New York, and Connecticut. Meanwhile, in 1780 the British invaded the South, an ominous event which put more pressure on Maryland to ratify the Articles. The result was intricate maneuvering in the Maryland Assembly, where former Governor Thomas Johnson led the successful pro-ratification forces in the House of Delegates. Stone pushed for ratification in the Senate where his uncle, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, the presiding officer, was the chief opponent of ratification.

Finally, on January 30, 1781, the Senate, with Jenifer "indisposed and unable to attend", reversed an earlier rejection of the Articles. On February 22 the bill was signed assuring ratification of the Articles of Confederation. Thomas Stone played a

key role in this crucial victory for American union.

In March 1784 Stone returned to Congress, and served on several committees, for which he wrote final reports. Appointed to be a delegate to the convention called to revise the Articles of Confederation in 1787, Stone chose not to serve, again presumably because of his wife's illness. The convention, of course, resulted in far more than just the revision of the Articles; it wrote and on September 17, 1787 adopted, the Constitution. The following October 5th Stone, age 44, suddenly died, four months after the death of his wife.

LAND USE AT HABRE DE VENTURE

The 18th Century

It is not known exactly when Thomas Stone and his family settled in at Habre de Venture. It is thought that construction of the manor house probably began in the spring of 1771, and the Stones presumably moved in the following year before construction was completed. A 1783 tax assessment noted that the property had a good brick dwelling house, a kitchen, and nine other structures. This was quite a change from the condition of the property when purchased in 1770. When Thomas Stone purchased the property it was doubtful that any existing buildings were in usable condition. He had certainly been responsible for building the brick dwelling; there is no specific information on which of the other structures he had built during his time.

The 1783 assessment also described the land as mainly "poor and/or barren, or stiff." About half was cleared of forest. The land that Stone bought from Daniel Jenifer had been advertised as "well watered and wooded, better for farming than planting", a statement that may well have meant that the soil was not regarded as suitable for tobacco production. The fact that "two tenements" were on the land could have indicated that the property was cultivated

by two tenant farmers. Even several generations later conditions were not improved. A grandson of Thomas Stone referred to Habre de Venture as an unproductive farm, mostly "being quite thin land and needing cultivation."

After 1771 and continuing into 1787, the year of his death, Stone was very active in real estate transactions. At his death Habre de Venture had expanded greatly to 1,077 acres. He owned a total of 3000 acres of land within and outside the county. His parcels included a town house and four adjacent lots in Annapolis and 20 acres of mill land along Port Tobacco Creek.

Little is known of Stone's specific use of the land at Habre de Venture. Typically, an eighteenth century Charles County farm or plantation grew the three basic field crops: tobacco, maize (corn), and wheat. If he was producing strictly for home consumption, Stone may not have been growing tobacco. Livestock, including cattle, swine, and fowl, could have been present in either a commercial or a self sustaining operation. The property was close enough to Port Tobacco to make a commercial livestock operation feasible. It is known that Stone raised turnips, a progressive farming practice at the time. Habre de Venture also would have had a large "kitchen garden" of at least a quarter acre.

Surviving family correspondence does not mention tobacco production on the site. In his correspondence Stone's primary concern was livestock, including hogs. There was also mention of corn and wheat. It may be speculated that the poor condition of the land, combined with the labor intensive nature of tobacco production, inhibited Stone from raising that crop to any significant extent. It is likely that the property produced only staple foodstuffs, firewood, wool, and other necessities to support the basic needs of food and shelter for a community of perhaps twenty-five to thirty-five people during the 1775-1787 period.

In the mid-1780's, after Stone and his family left Habre de Venture for full time residence in Annapolis, he began to reduce the property's agricultural inventory by selling off assets. In November 1784 he sold slaves, horses, sheep, cattle and plantation utensils at his leased mill/farm property on Port Tobacco Run. By April he had only some livestock, including two oxen, two carts, and a small amount of furniture left at Habre de Venture. He was concerned about how to employ his remaining slaves in Charles County. In November 1785 he was trying to hire out slaves, including skilled craftsmen. He also wanted forty bushels of corn sent to Habre de Venture from the Port Tobacco mill and farm property, a likely indication that the former was no longer even a functioning marginal subsistence operation.

The 19th Century

Stone's will left his largest and most valuable Charles County lands, including Habre de Venture, to his only son, Frederick, who died of yellow fever in 1793 at Princeton, New Jersey. Frederick's younger sisters, Margaret and Mildred, were his joint heirs. It was informally agreed that Mildred would have Habre de Venture, and Margaret the other properties. At that time, Mildred's farm property included valuable improvements, mainly the manor house, but it was only marginally productive. In contrast, Margaret's share of the holdings included richer, more extensive and easily worked bottomland acreage along Port Tobacco Run, notably the "Plenty" tract. "Plenty", however, lacked improvements. The informal agreement between the sisters led to decades of legal disputes claiming that the lands were not fairly divided. It was not until 1827 that an equity court commission officially awarded Habre de Venture to Mildred Stone Daniel, and the other property to the children of the deceased Margaret Stone Daniel. (In 1794 the sisters had married brothers from the Daniel family of Stafford County, Virginia).

In 1831 Mildred Stone Daniel sold portions of her inheritance to her cousins Gustavus Brown and Judge William Briscoe Stone, a Port Tobacco attorney who had been resident overseer at Habre de Venture for a decade. (Both men and their wives are buried in the Stone family cemetery on the property.) A complex series of transactions followed, the result of which was that the major portion of the farm came under Stone's ownership. Many of the remaining structures are believed to date from his ownership of the property. He died in 1872, leaving half of his property to his unmarried daughter Margaret, and the other half to his wife, with Margaret to be her heir.

Judge Stone's death also marked a major change in the status of the estate. Throughout the previous century it had largely been financially supported by the law practices of its masters. Now it had to sustain itself. An 1876 tenant agreement reveals the nature of late nineteenth century farming operations at Habre de Venture. The tenant was to pay the new mistress, Margaret Stone, one-third of all the corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, rye, potatoes, turnips, fodder and provender of all kinds as rent for use of the fields. The exact crop to be produced in each field was specified. He could keep up to 10 head of cattle and enough hogs for family consumption, but no sheep. Also, the tenant had to feed Margaret's two horses, five cattle and thirty sheep. She reserved the fruit in the orchard for her own use.

Miss Margaret's period of control was forty years. Her preferred heir was a cousin, Thomas S. Stone of Prince Georges County, who for many years had advised her on managing the property. But as he showed no interest in inheriting the farm, and was aging himself, Margaret left the property to a nephew, Michael R. Stone, an educator in the county school system. He and his family moved into the manor house in 1913 after his aunt's death. His attempts to make the property self-supporting were not completely successful. He

died in 1931, the last of the Stones to possess Habre de Venture.

Post Stone Family Ownership

Following Michael R. Stone's death, the estate was held in trust until 1936 when Stone's heirs sold the entire property to Charles S. Smith, who in turn sold Habre de Venture to Ruth and Peter Vischer in 1945. It was during the Vischer period that many of the 20th century outbuildings were constructed. They began to breed horses and raise chickens, and they continued to raise livestock. In addition, they added the perennial garden and lower terrace and stock ponds. The Vischers also made boundary changes to the historic property, which had not changed since Margaret Stone

sold 204 acres in 1875. John Thompson was deeded 5.8 acres at the northern edge of Habre de Venture in 1952. In 1974 a 6.2 acre tract running into the north-central part of the site was given to the estate's farm managers, Andrij and Nadija Lemko (this tract is the private parcel within the historic site). The Lemkos collectively received a total of 22 acres of additional land on the southern edge of the property between 1973 and 1975. When the U.S. Department of the Interior purchased Habre de Venture in 1981, 321.9 acres of the original 422 acre Thomas Stone tract remained. Although the size of the estate has enlarged and contracted over the centuries, the present property boundary runs near the original 1768 patent awarded to Daniel Jenifer.

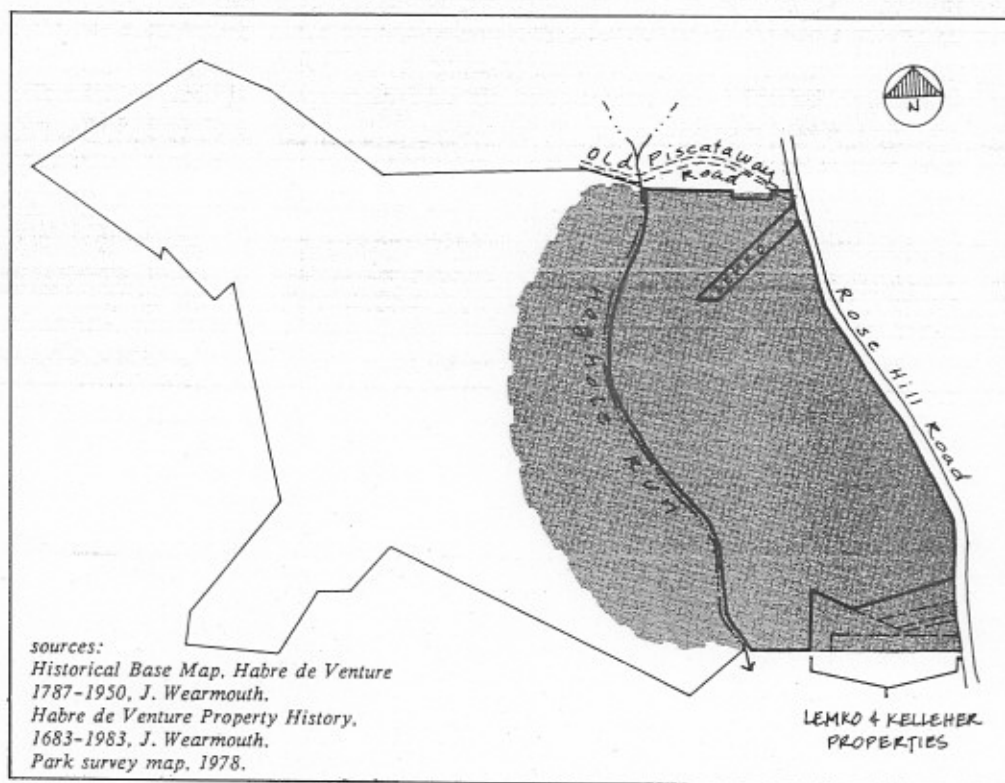


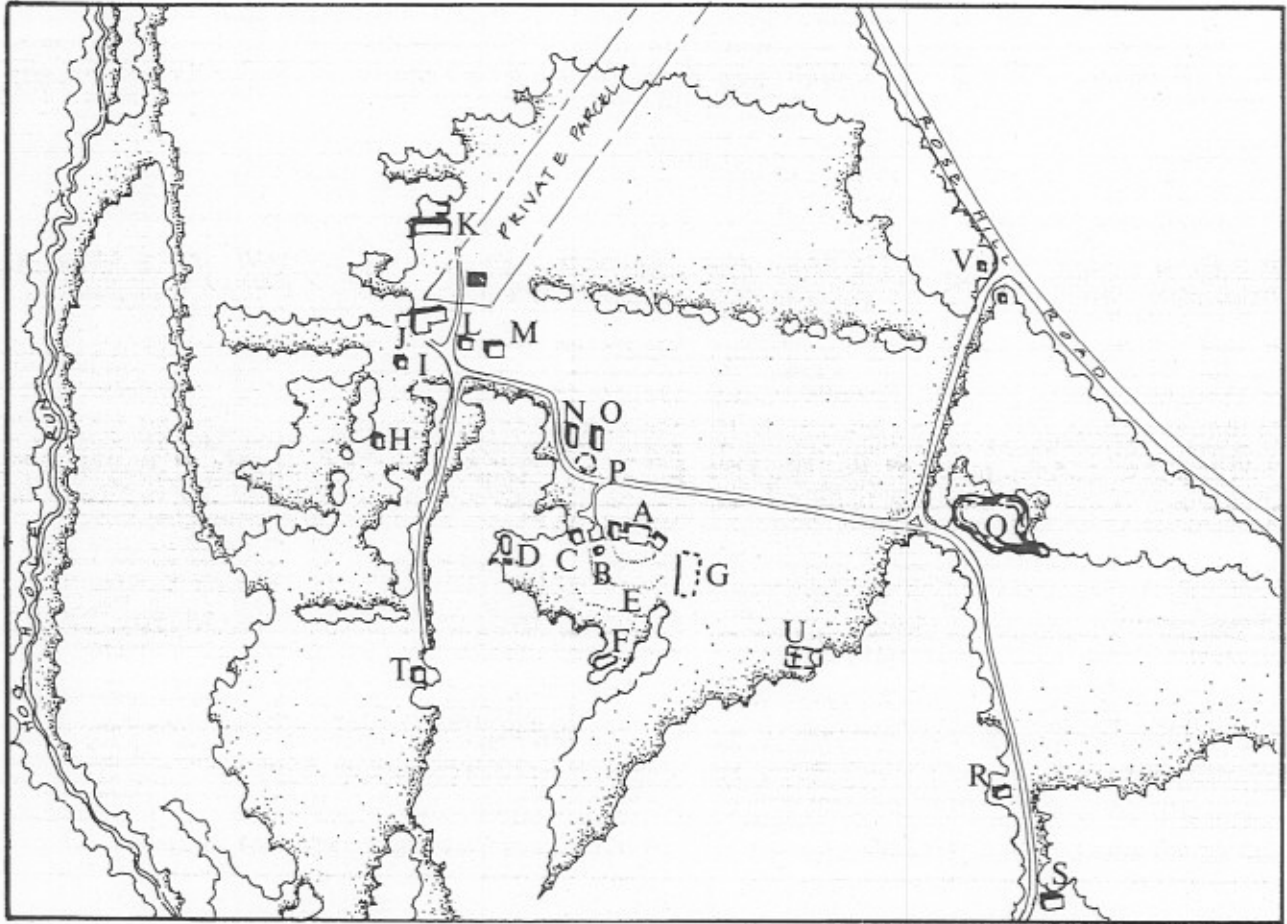
figure 6: Present Park Service property (heavy black line) contains 322 of the original 442 acre tract bought by Thomas Stone in 1770 (shaded area). The western edge of the tract extended beyond Hoghole Run; its exact location is not known. At the time of his death in 1787, Stone expanded Habre de Venture to 1075 acres (outer solid line).

ARCHAEOLOGY

Very little archaeological research has been reported in Charles County including information on Habre de Venture. However, National Park Service excavations during the last three years have greatly illuminated human occupation at this site. Aboriginal occupation dates back to the late Archaic periods; artifacts from this cultural period have been discovered at the house site. Archaeological evidence concludes that European occupation began during the last quarter of the seventeenth century or perhaps earlier. A full park survey may discover further evidence of aboriginal occupations and perhaps traces of the pre-Stone European occupation.

The main purpose of the National Park Service's archaeological testing program has been to understand and define the structures and landscapes that have existed between the Thomas Stone period and the present. Uncovered artifacts have helped in understanding what kind of structures existed during these periods. The following is a list of the most significant archeological findings.

1. Substantial remains of the 18th century brick foundation exist beneath the present east wing of the mansion house. This structure supported the original east flanking building and dates to the period of the main house built by Stone. Therefore, the foundation is a highly significant resource dating to the Thomas Stone occupation.
2. Another brick foundation was discovered underneath a portion of the present kitchen (west) structure. The two sides run at a different alignment than that of the kitchen's foundation, cutting across the western corner of the brick hyphen. This foundation also dates to the period of the main house and is therefore highly significant to the Thomas Stone occupation.
3. A brick cistern or wall exists at the northeastern corner of the kitchen wing. Further excavation and research will determine the age of the structure.
4. The remains of at least one, possibly two, brick walkways exist adjacent to the south wall of the kitchen wing. Further archaeological work will determine the extent, orientation and age of the walks.
5. An artifactual scatter (early to late 19th century artifacts) may suggest possible structural remains of slave cabins in a field to the west of the tenant house. More work should be scheduled in this area.
6. The garden terraces could have been constructed during the Thomas Stone occupation. Future excavations should be able to determine the period in which they were constructed and where the original entrance drive and plantings were located.



Plan showing existing structures

ARCHITECTURAL AND LANDSCAPE STRUCTURES

There are numerous architectural and landscape structures of various ages and levels of historical significance located on the site. The NPS List of Classified Structures (LCS) has identified most buildings on the site and indicated whether they are historically significant. Landscape structures such as garden terraces, constructed bodies of water and gates can also

be historically significant. They are part of the cultural landscape and become the primary visual reminder of how the land was organized and used at Habre de Venture over the last 200 years.

The following summary describes the type, age, condition and significance of the buildings. Location of each structure on the site can be seen by referring to the Existing Structures Plan.



A. Mansion House Complex

Thomas Stone originally built this mansion as a regional variation of English Palladian design: a major center brick block with flanking dependencies. Very little of the house exists as Stone originally had it built. The original flanking dependencies were removed or destroyed sometime in the late 18th or early/mid 19th century and the interior of the central core was gutted by

fire in 1977. In addition, alterations had been made between 1840-1850 and some restoration of the house occurred between 1945 and 1955.

Central Core: Thomas Stone began building this two story brick structure in 1771 and used it as his country home between 1772 and 1787. The 1977 fire destroyed much of the original structure. As a result, little

historical integrity remains. Presently a temporary roof covers the stabilized gutted interior. Masonry restoration has begun in areas that require stabilization.

West Wing: Built sometime between 1840-1850, this two story post and beam structure with brick enders was used as the kitchen/laundry on the first floor. The support beams have been pit-sawn, indicating that this 18th century construction method was still used in the mid-19th century. Two bedrooms, probably used by servants, were located on the second floor. The building was built over but at a different alignment from the original Stone period wing foundation. Although the wing was built in the 19th century, it was built using 18th century techniques and is considered architecturally significant to the region. Extensive termite damage was found throughout the first floor beams. Presently the building is being stabilized.

West Hyphen: Built around 1780, presumably by Stone, the one-story brick structure connected the central core with the original west wing. The hyphen has an unusual barrel vault and large protruding fireplace. Alterations including a new outside entrance and second story were made in the twentieth century. The 1977 fire damaged the building extensively. The second story addition has been removed and a temporary roof installed, stabilizing the structure.

East Wing: Around 1900, the 18th century second floor was moved onto the site of a Stone period foundation. The foundation has deteriorated and the building is presently being stabilized.



B. Garden House

Constructed in the mid-1900's, this octagonal brick garden shed with wood shingle roof characteristic of the colonial revival style was inspired by the Williamsburg restoration. It is in poor condition and is not historically significant.

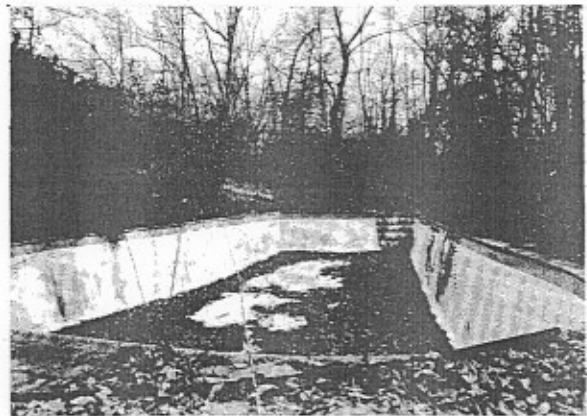
C. Garage/ Apartment

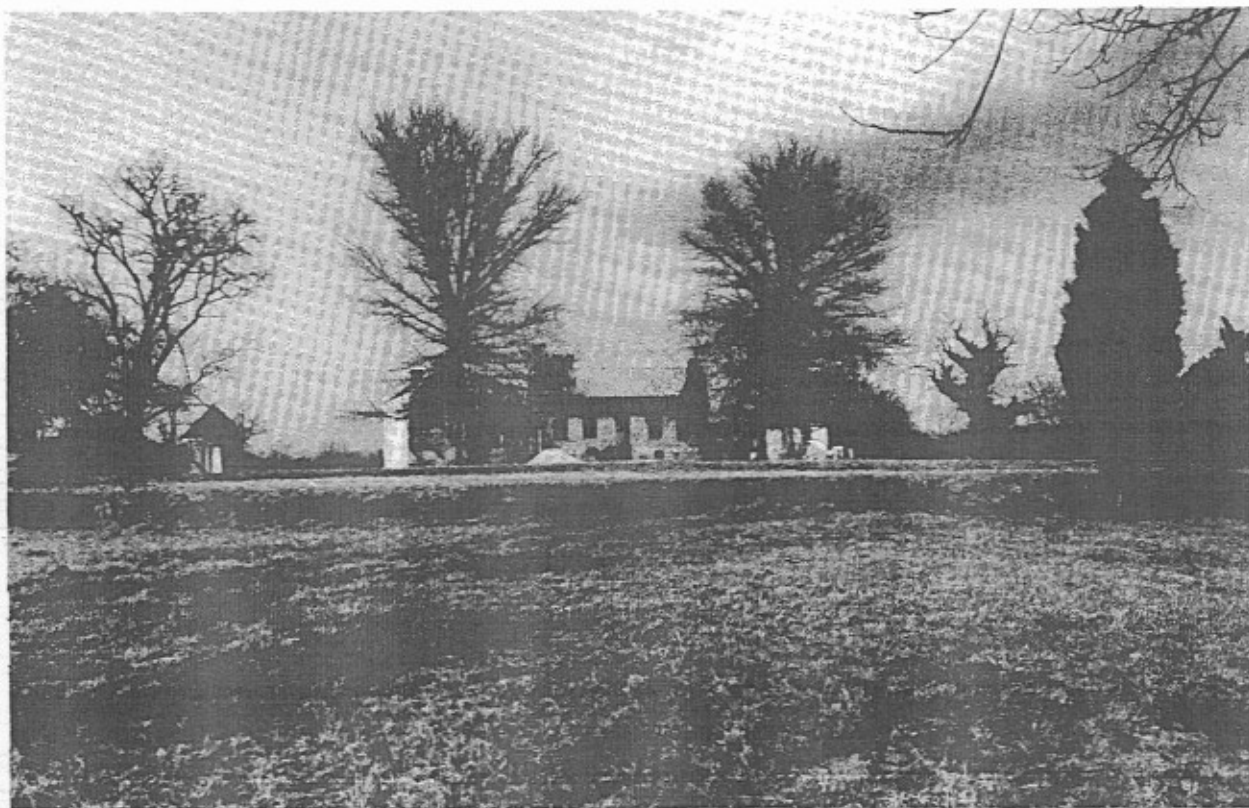
Another colonial revival structure on the estate, the 3-bay brick garage was built around 1935-1949, using reused brick and cedar shakes. It is not considered historically significant. The second floor contains a three bedroom apartment. The interior and exterior are in poor condition. By nature of its modern construction, its function and its proximity to the mansion house, it is an intrusion to the historic setting.



D. Swimming Pool

The spring-fed swimming pool was built in the 1950's and includes a rustic shelter at one end. It has presently been drained and is not in usable condition. It is not a significant structure.





E. Garden Terraces

Located directly south of the mansion house are three lawn terraces which are separated by short falls. An earthen ramp aligned with the central entrance is still evident. These features are typical of 18th and early

19th century Maryland homes. They are presently in stable condition. While the exact age of the terraces is not certain, there is evidence that they existed before 1900. Further archaeological studies will determine their age and significance.

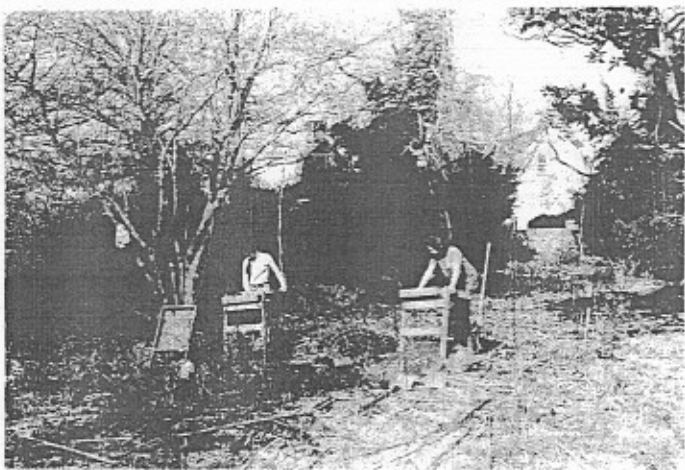
F. Lower Terrace Pond

This small man-made pond is located south of the lower garden terrace. It was constructed in the mid-1900's by damming a spring in a swale. The liner that initially retained water has deteriorated. The pond is not a significant landscape structure.

(not shown)

G. Sunken Garden

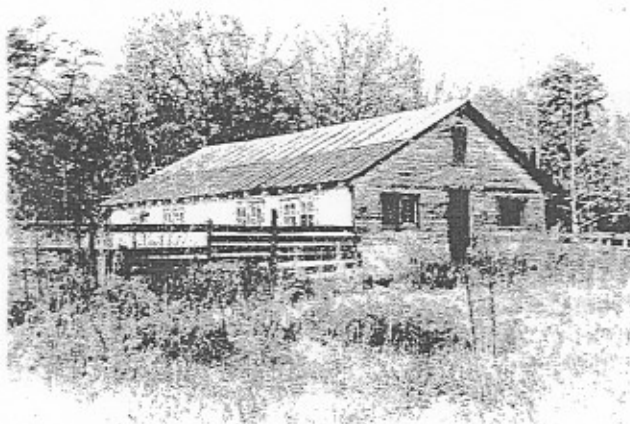
Constructed in the mid-1900's, this formal perennial garden is defined by a brick retaining wall which runs perpendicular to the east wing of the mansion. Another colonial revival addition, it is currently overgrown and the walls are in poor condition. This landscape structure is not significant to the historic setting.



H. Feeding Station

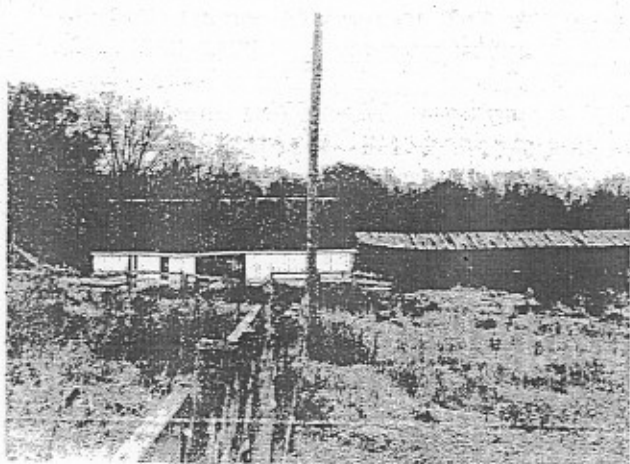
This wooden livestock feeding station is unusual because of the way it has been constructed. Its foundation is made of cast iron sewer pipes and the cross bracing of the end walls continues throughout the interior. The exact date of construction is not known yet; if it was built in 1900 (the earliest estimate) then the building should prove significant. Any later date (1939 the latest estimate) would not be considered significant to the setting. Currently the station is in an advanced state of deterioration and has not been stabilized.





I. Hog Barn

The use of cinderblock to construct the hog barn indicates that it was probably built in the 1950's and is therefore not considered historically significant. Further documentation will clarify its status.



J. Cattle Barn

This oak-framed gabled roof barn was built circa 1860-1879 and was most likely originally used as a tobacco barn. Some wood shingles still survive under the galvanized metal roof. Between 1925 and 1949 an equipment shed was added at the east end and a forebay added on the south side of the original building. While the 19th century portion of the barn is significant to the farm complex and period of interpretation, the later additions are not. Currently the condition of the entire building is poor and unstabilized. The main sills and framing timbers are damaged.



K. Chicken House Complex

No documentation has been done on this structure, although it is believed that most, if not all, of the building was constructed by the Vischers in the 1950's for their chicken operation. The complex was built in three parts: one using cinderblock as a preparation room and the others constructed of wood to house and feed the animals. A cinderblock foundation of equal size adjacent to the house indicates this was at one time a complex of two houses. The chicken house is currently in fair condition.

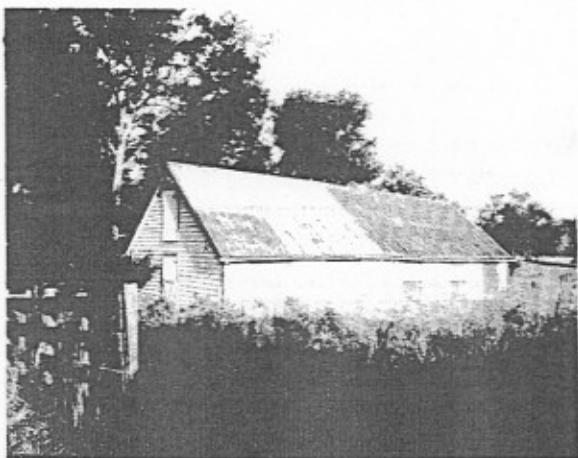


L. Corn Crib (left)

This circa 1865-1875 wood frame structure with gable roof was constructed on brick piers and is an interesting, if not unique, farm structure within the complex. It is considered historically significant. The crib is in fairly good condition although some wood rot and termite damage exist.

M. Tobacco Barn (right)

The circa 1840-1849 five-bay wood sided gable roof structure is a good example of the modest Maryland tobacco barn. Some of the wood framing timbers were pit sawn. This portion of the barn is considered significant to the setting. The twentieth century shed, built between 1930-1940, was added to house cattle and is not historically significant. The entire structure is in an advanced stage of deterioration due to extensive rot and termite damage in the sills and framing.



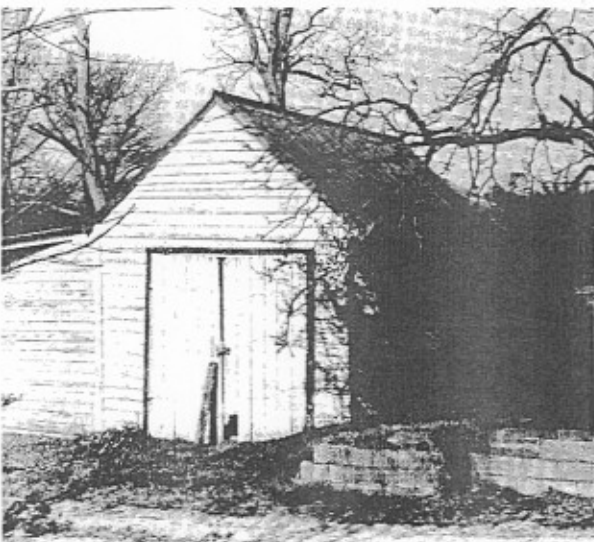
N. Horse Barn

The construction and layout of the horse barn is typical of the region's farms. Its oak framing construction is supported by a stone foundation and has been sided with clapboards. The original 1850-1874 barn was extended between 1940-1949. The earlier section is significant, the latter is not. Its advanced stage of deterioration is due to the extensive rot damage in the sills and framing.



O. 20th Century Horse Barn

Built between 1940 and 1949, the exterior was constructed to match the other barn (N), although the foundation is made of concrete. Being a 20th century structure, it is not considered historically significant. Currently it is in fair condition.



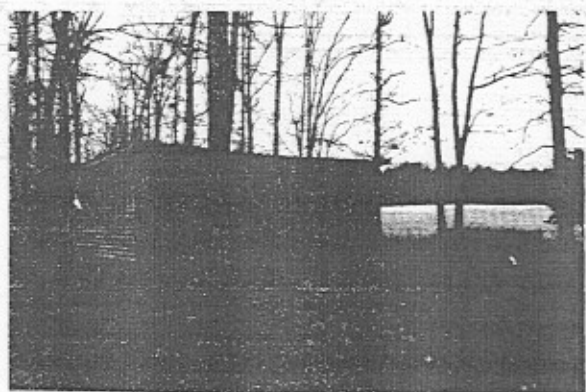
P. Carriage House Site

The main pit-sawn post and beam frame structure was constructed from re-used materials between 1850-1859. An L-shaped lean-to addition was constructed circa 1940-1959 to accommodate automobiles. This structure was extremely unsafe due to extensive rotting of its framing timbers and was razed in 1988.



Q. Stock Pond

Approximately one acre in size, this pond was made in the 1960's by constructing a dike to retain a spring's flow. Originally created to provide water for livestock; it is not an historically significant landscape structure. Although the dike appears to be in stable condition, no official safety inspection has been done by the NPS.



R. Farm Shed and Trough

No documentation exists on either of these structures located south of the stock pond. The wood frame shed, located in the woods, is built from re-used timbers. The wooden trough is located across the farm road in the field. Both seem to be in stable condition.



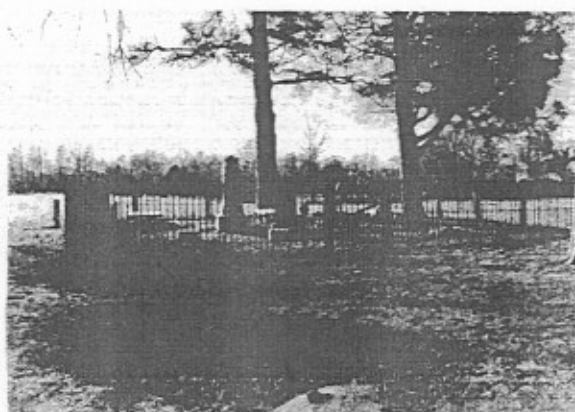
S. Sheep Shed

Upon initial investigation, this wood frame structure seems to have been built from re-used post and beam timbers. Family recollection indicates that the shed and its adjacent field were used to raise sheep. Further investigation should reveal the age and significance of the shed.



T. Tenant House

A representative of regional rural architecture from the 1840-1859 period, oral tradition has suggested that the building was originally used as slave quarters. Additional research and/or archeological excavation may determine whether this is the case, or whether it was used only as a tenant house. It is very likely that this two story frame house was moved onto its present site when it was remodeled around 1950. The original 19th century portion of the house is historically significant; the 20th century addition is not. Presently the house is in stable condition.



U. Stone Family Burial Ground

The burial ground is located to the east of the main house. It is one of the principal landscape structures of the original 18th century estate and is an important link to Thomas Stone. Interred family members include Thomas, his wife Margaret, and descendent William Briscoe Stone. Oral tradition maintains that the estate's slaves were buried adjacent to the family plot (its borders defined by a circa 1860 wrought iron fence). Slave burial markers are no longer visible to confirm plot location. The burial ground has been maintained and is in good condition, although weathering has faded marker epitaphs on some graves and soil erosion needs to be halted before it threatens the structures.



V. Entrance Gate

The brick piers and flanking walls supporting the wooden farm gate were built during the colonial revival restoration of the estate in the 1940's and 1950's. They are not significant to the site. While the free-standing masonry is still extant, individual bricks and mortar have begun to crumble and spall.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

A cultural landscape is an area that has been altered and manipulated over time in response to the land use activities of the people who have settled in that area. Landscape elements, along with the location and style of architectural and archaeological structures, express a certain settlement pattern that describes a social order of a group or groups of people over the course of time.

Infra-red photography, site observations, historical and archaeological documentation have begun to clarify the settlement patterns at Habre de Venture. Remnants of the 19th and very early 20th century agricultural landscape can still be determined throughout the site (see Cultural Features map). Old road traces can still be followed through the woods and begin to describe the circulatory pattern of the farm. The age of most of the wooded areas indicates that a large portion of the site was under cultivation or grazing at the turn of the century. Old fencelines, indicated by more mature trees located in a linear fashion in a forest, confirm that the area was cleared. In addition, the location of these fencelines suggests the size and organization of fields and pasture.

The relationship of the farm structures to each other and the mansion house begins to indicate their use and status at Habre de Venture. The mansion house is located on a high point on the site, separated from the rest of the farm buildings, indicating its higher status. The tobacco and cattle barn and corn crib are grouped together and located away from the house at a lower elevation. The carriage house and horse barn remain close to the house, indicating a more direct relationship to the household rather than to the farm.

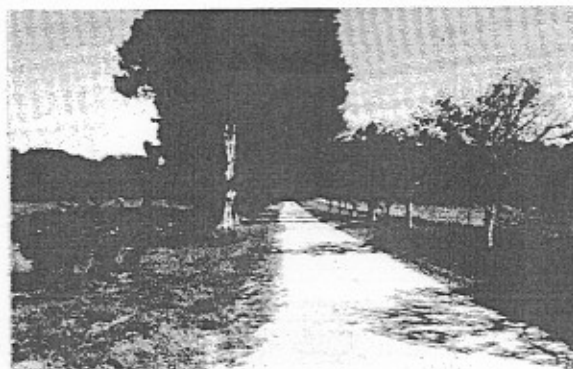


figure 7: Cultural landscape elements such as the tree lined entrance drive is the formal component of Habre de Venture's circulation system.

RESEARCH NEEDS

A Cultural Landscape Study may reveal more information regarding the location of 19th century outbuildings, complete old road circulation, orchard, slave quarters, and 19th century vistas. This study, along with present and future archaeological studies may define the age and organization of the garden terraces. Additional architectural documentation is needed to determine the age and significance of the sheep shed, feeding station, farm shed and trough, and chicken house complex.

MUSEUM COLLECTIONS

Approximately 75,000 artifacts have been collected by archeologists during phase I and II work performed in 1987-88. Further archeological work is scheduled for 1989 and the collection is expected to increase. Artifacts have been numbered and are currently being stored in the museum collection room at George Washington's Birthplace. Cataloging is scheduled to take place in 1991. Construction of an artifact treatment and storage facility has been recommended in two of the alternatives.

NATURAL RESOURCES



NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE

The climate in the southern Maryland area is temperate. Summers are generally warm with an average monthly temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit and maximum high of 100 degrees. The area experiences a relative humidity of 70-75% during this season. The average winter temperature is 35 degrees with a minimum low of 0 to -15 degrees Fahrenheit. Mean snowfall is 15 inches per year. The first frost-free day usually occurs May 1 and extends to October 30.

Mean annual precipitation is 41 inches, falling about 135 days of the year. The greatest proportion of rainfall occurs during the months of August and September.

LANDFORM

Southern Maryland lies within a large area known as the Coastal Plain Province. Its general characteristic landform is that of gently rolling hills and large plateaus, or 'plains', that are underlain with flat to gently dipping sedimentary strata consisting of unconsolidated sand, clay and gravel. These strata lie on a basement of rocks of the Paleozoic age which were deformed by geologic folding and erosion. Due to its porous composition, the Coastal Plain retains an unconsolidated aquifer.

The National Historic site lies on the plateau of a large ridge that is defined on its eastern edge by the Port Tobacco Creek and on its western edge by Hoghole Run. The mansion house complex is located on a high point towards the western edge of the plateau (0 - 5% slope) which covers approximately 53% of the site. Roughly 40% of the property includes steep ravines with slopes of 10+%. These ravines, originally cut by streams, are located at the western

and southern edge of the property. The remaining 7% of land is floodplain.

HYDROLOGY

Due to the high water table at Habre de Venture, there is an abundance of springs on the site. The mansion house and outbuildings are located near several springs that have been harnessed for different uses over the past centuries. The twentieth century swimming pool is presently located on a spring west of the garage, and two springhouses have been constructed upstream from the swimming pool. Another spring provided enough water to fill a dammed swale south of the bottom garden terrace, creating a small pond in the 1950's. The stock pond located at the turn of the entrance drive is another manmade dammed area that is spring fed.

Spring runoff, when not dammed, flows into the small creeks lying within the site's three major ravines. The streams feed into Hoghole Run which in turn flows into the Port Tobacco Creek. This creek is the main tributary for the Port Tobacco River, which in turn flows into the lower portion of the Potomac River 3.9 miles downstream.

The Potomac River watershed, in which Habre de Venture lies, is also part of the greater Chesapeake Bay drainage basin which is currently being managed by three states to restore its environmental health and protect it from further degradation. All lands within 1000 feet of tidal water are designated Critical Areas for water quality and habitat protection. Specific zoning requirements for development of lands within this area have been designed to significantly reduce polluted runoff that until now has been seriously threatening

the Bay's ecological integrity and productivity. Although it lies just outside this critical area, runoff from the site still affects the system's water quality. The established development criteria and resource management provisions could be a guide to the overall environmental management policy for the site to ensure that runoff will meet water quality standards for the Critical Area.

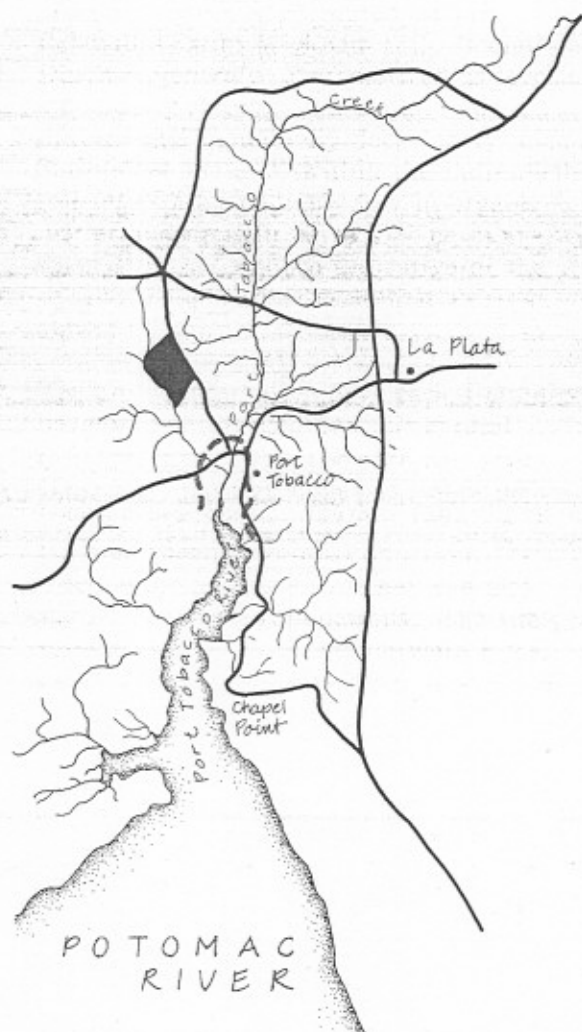


figure 8: Port Tobacco River watershed. Dashed lines delineate 1000' boundary of the Chesapeake Bay Critical Area. Thomas Stone Historic Site lies northwest of buffer.

SOILS

Soil composition is a key factor in determining the most suitable land use on any site. The slope of the land and the depth of the water table and bedrock are also important elements that need to be understood so that planners can locate the most appropriate site for park facilities and prepare an environmentally sound landscape management plan.

The historical site is located on the Beltsville-Exum-Wickham soil association which is generally characterized as level to moderately sloping land containing well drained and moderately deep loamy soils. Subsurface material within the individual soil series are extremely low in organic matter and densely packed. The numerous springs on the site are indicative of the relatively high water table that exists in almost all soils.

The Soil Conservation Service has tabulated development, agriculture and natural resource capabilities for each soil series. Generally, the flat ridges at Habre de Venture are most suited for grain, seed, grass and legume crop production, woodland management. They can also support building foundations. The site's forested steep slopes, which were historically used as pasture, are severely eroded in many places. Maintaining the area in forest will provide enough vegetative cover to stabilize the slopes and accommodate trail systems and picnic sites. Soils within the floodplain along Hoghole Run severely limit recreational, facility and agricultural development. They are best suited for pasture, woodland or wildlife habitat management.

As a result of the high water table and impervious soil subsurface, septic effluent absorption into the soil is extremely limited in almost all soil series on the site. Special designs for septic systems for any proposed facilities will be needed in order to avoid future septic problems.

WETLANDS

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has inventoried the wetlands on Habre de Venture on a general level. All of the documented wetlands are of the Palustrine type which are essentially non-tidal freshwater ecosystems containing either shrubs, trees and persistent emergent plants, or they are shallow water basins of less than 20 acres.

Three classes of this type of wetlands exist at Habre de Venture. The stock pond is of the Open Water class with some emergent vegetation growing at the edges of the pond. The areas along Hoghole Run and one of its tributaries have been divided into two different classes according to their vegetation type and hydric qualities. Part of the main branch of the Run and the southernmost ravine contain a forested wetland which occasionally floods. An emergent wetland that experiences seasonal but not prolonged flooding is found in the upper section of Hoghole Run. These wetlands are dominated by perennial rather than woody plants.

Three wetland areas not listed on the Fish and Wildlife aerial survey also exist on the site. The spring-fed stream flowing west of the house, the drained lower terrace pond and the area northeast of the stock pond should be inventoried as part of a flora/fauna study.

FLOODPLAINS

In the park, the 100-year floodplain is limited to the lower half of Hoghole Run, varying in width from 100 to 300 feet. No study has been done to delineate the 500 year floodplain; however, since all the buildings are located on the highest elevations of the site, it can be assumed that they lie outside of this floodplain.

VEGETATION

A Forest Vegetative Inventory of the upper and lower tree canopy layers has been undertaken. Identification of any shrub and groundcover species can be done as part of a flora/fauna study. Approximately two thirds of the site is covered with 50 to 80 year old secondary forest growth. The inventory identified three types of forest stands at Habre de Venture. In the most dominant stand, yellow poplar, is mixed with oak, red maple, hickory, loblolly and Virginia pine. Past grazing resulted in soil compaction which severely impeded understory growth of species such as flowering dogwood, holly and eastern redcedar. Approximately 2000 linear feet of wetland is located in this stand on the southern end of the site.

The second most common forest stand includes oaks, hickory, beech, sweetgum and red maple. The growth potential of this stand has been impeded due to past overgrazing. Understory species include flowering dogwood, sassafras, black locust, serviceberry, blueberry and mountain laurel. There are also small scatter areas of one acre or less of oaks suffering from the Oak Decline syndrome.

The last and smallest stand is predominantly composed of Virginia pine and southern red oak. Averaging in age of 38 years, the pines will soon reach their age limit and will begin to decline, to be replaced by sweetgum, more southern red oak and black gum.

The remaining one-third of the site is cleared land. Over half is managed for hay production or pasture land. The remaining land is manicured lawn and low growing grasses and shrubs.

WILDLIFE

There has been no official documentation of wildlife within the park, including identification of rare, threatened or endangered species. It is known that an active bald eagle nest exists along the Port Tobacco River and the park is within its habitat range. However, the Fish and Wildlife Service does not consider the park to be critical habitat for the raptor. An active beaver dam and lodge are located on Hoghole Run just beyond the site's northern boundary. Eastern bluebirds have also been seen during several of the team's site visits. A future flora/fauna study will provide the park with appropriate wildlife population data and identify any rare, threatened or endangered species.

AIR QUALITY

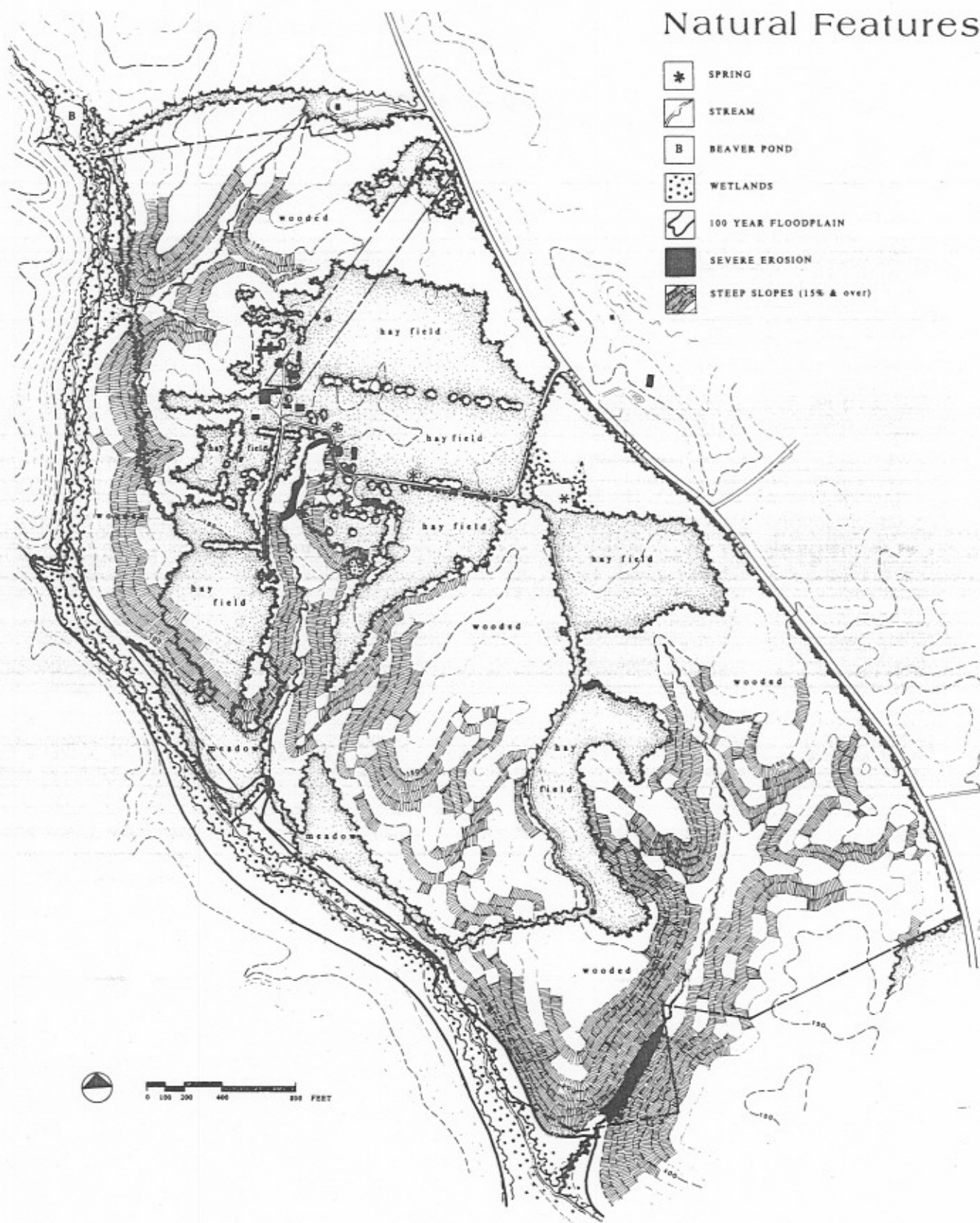
The Class II air quality at the park, and in Charles County, is considered generally good by the Environmental Protection Agency. Due to the site's location outside of any heavily industrial or urban area, no violations for the standards defining acceptable levels of total suspended particulates, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitric oxides, and lead are in evidence.

RESEARCH NEEDS

Documentation on the natural resources of the site is incomplete. A Flora/Fauna study would complete the gaps of information for the site and provide park staff with complete data to use when managing the park's resources. These gaps include the shrub and groundcover component of the forest inventory, the identification of wetland species and any endangered or threatened species existing within or using the park.

Natural Features

-  SPRING
-  STREAM
-  BEAVER POND
-  WETLANDS
-  100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN
-  SEVERE EROSION
-  STEEP SLOPES (15% & over)



GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Thomas Stone National Historic Site
Charles County, Maryland

MARO/march 1988/477-80002

MANAGEMENT & OPERATIONS

VISITOR USE

New Park Conditions

Since the authorization of Thomas Stone National Historic Site in 1978, it has not been formally open to public access. Current visitation is limited to special events and tours arranged through the superintendent; therefore visitation figures have not been compiled. For the purpose of estimating visitor use and facility needs, the site will be considered a new unit of the National Park system.

Visitor Use Projections

At this time, there has not been an official tourism marketing study conducted for the county to help analyze the existing and potential tourism markets for Charles County. However, it can be assumed that much of the visitation to Thomas Stone

National Historic Site will be people with an interest in American history and/or historic sites. Visitation at Thomas Stone NHS will be principally day use. It is likely that the majority of total visitors will come from within the regional area, with many from nearby towns and urban areas such as Waldorf and La Plata, and the Washington D.C. metropolitan area.

Data from several related areas with similar characteristics to Thomas Stone NHS have been analyzed and used to make projections on visitor use and attendance at Thomas Stone NHS. Three sites relatively similar in size, location, accessibility, and attraction were identified and used for projecting visitation. The three sites studied are: Patrick Henry National Memorial, Friendship Hill National Historic Site, and General Smallwood State Park.

Table 1

COMPARATIVE HISTORIC SITES

HISTORIC SITES	Patrick Henry NM	Friendship Hill NHS	General Smallwood State Park
LOCATION	Brookneal, Va	Fayette County, Pennsylvania	Charles County, Maryland
ACCESS	Route 40	I-79, Route 40	Route 224, Route 210
SETTING	Rural	Rural	Rural
ATTRACTION	Local	Local	Local

The La Plata/Waldorf area is not a primary destination point for tourism. However, the opportunity for capturing tourists travelling to points north or south on U.S. Route 301 exists. In time, promotional efforts should help to elevate awareness of the many points of interest in Charles County. Thomas Stone NHS will actively participate in such efforts to establish a regional identity for Charles County.

Growth occurring from urban sprawl from the Washington D.C. metropolitan area will ultimately effect visitation to the historic site. As the population and the school system expand, increases in traditional park users and school groups should occur.

It is anticipated that the first year the park is open to the public there will be initial interest and visitor use will be relatively high. After that first year, it is likely that visitor use will decrease until park development reaches a point of enhancing the visitors' experience. Depending on the level of development, the site should expect approximately 5,000 to 8,000 visitors in its first year of operation.

UTILITIES

All electrical utilities to the house, barn, and other structures originate from Rose Hill Road and are located above ground.

Waste water disposal is by septic tank and drain field. The system is located east of the garage/apartment building.

Spring water is drawn from a pump house located east of the garage/apartment.

ACCESS

Access into the site is off of Rose Hill Road. A gravel single lane road follows a level course for approximately 1,600 feet to the central core of the mansion complex. From the house, a farm road winding west then south offers access to farm buildings

and the tenant house. A separate farm road provides access to the lower fields and the telephone utility building.

The private landowner presently uses the main site entrance to reach her property, which has no access road of its own.

LANDOWNERSHIP

Total acreage of the entire park is 321.97 acres. The National Park Service has propriety jurisdiction over these lands. A 6.28 acre tract with a house remains within the park boundary in private ownership.

Three utility companies (Southern Maryland Electric Cooperative, American Telephone and Telegraph, and Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company) currently operate and maintain utility lines along the southern boundary of the park. These companies hold easements, which they acquired from the previous owners of the property, and which are still binding.

OPERATIONS

The park is currently being administered by the Superintendent of George Washington Birthplace National Monument in Washington's Birthplace, Virginia. Since the site is currently closed to the public, a limited staff of rangers and maintenance personnel from George Washington Birthplace National Monument perform preservation maintenance on structures and grounds. The park superintendent and chief ranger actively participate in the planning process, meet with local historical groups, and oversee the day-to-day operations.

The park has an active agricultural leasing program which is regulated by a special use permit. The permittee is currently cutting hay in designated areas on a year-to-year lease.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The Thomas Stone General Management Plan is subject to compliance requirements under both the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. This Section and regulations promulgated by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR Part 800) require that the National Park Service seek to avoid or to mitigate any possible adverse impacts on cultural resources within the park or listed on the National Register of Historic Places. To date, the Advisory Council and the State Historic Preservation Officer have been consulted and informed of the progress of the GMP proposals. The consultation process will continue on the Draft General Management Plan.

The NEPA Act of 1969 and the regulations and procedures issued by the Council on Environmental Quality (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508) direct the federal government to consider a broad range of alternatives when developing a proposal for federal action. The National Park Service has prepared an environmental assessment to evaluate the environmental impacts of each proposed development alternative at Thomas Stone National Historic Site. This information is provided to help public officials and members of the community to review and comment on the GMP.

The environmental assessment for each development proposal is presented in chart form on the following pages.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

	PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	NO ACTION
EFFECTS ON CULTURAL RESOURCES				
Mansion	Restoration of mansion house exterior and the interior of the first floor and basement will halt deterioration of structure. Because very little original fabric remains in the second floor, its use for administrative purposes will have minimal effect on the historic resources.	Restoration of mansion house exterior and the interior of the first floor of the core and basement will halt deterioration of structure. Because very little original fabric remains in the second floor, its use for administrative purposes will have minimal effect on the historic resources.	Exterior restoration of mansion house will halt deterioration of structure.	Mansion will continue to deteriorate. Risk of vandalism at unoccupied site would continue.
Farm Buildings and other Structures	Restoration will halt deterioration of historically significant farm buildings and other structures (corn crib, tobacco barn, horsebarn, tenant house). Non-historic buildings and structures will be removed, eliminating a visual intrusion into the historic scene.	Restoration will halt deterioration of historically significant farm buildings and other structures (corn crib, tobacco barn, horsebarn, tenant house). Non-historic buildings and structures will be removed, eliminating a visual intrusion into the historic scene.	Stabilization will slow the deterioration of historically significant farm buildings. Some non-historic buildings and structures will be removed, reducing the visual intrusion into the historic scene. Two non-historic buildings will be adaptively re-used, and will not contribute to the historic scene.	Farm buildings will continue to deteriorate at a rapid rate. Without stabilization or restoration, it is expected that the tobacco barn and horse barn would collapse within the next several years. Risk of vandalism at unoccupied site would continue.
Landscape	Historic agricultural leasing program will help to maintain the historic appearance of the site.	Historic agricultural leasing program will help to maintain the historic appearance of the site.	Historic agricultural leasing program will help to maintain the historic appearance of the site.	Inappropriate development of privately owned property within the site boundary could result in intrusion

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

New and upgraded roadways of stabilized gravel will have minimal impact on the historic scene. 1000 ft of new roadway will be constructed. Other new construction will take place on approximately 2 acres. New construction will occur outside of the "historic core," and will not be visible from the historic structures on the property, with the exception of a small parking area for handicap accessibility. Therefore, it is expected that the effect on the historic scene will be minimal.

Existing and new utility lines in the historic core area will be buried underground, improving the historical setting. Proposed acquisition of one property will prevent inappropriate development of that parcel and intrusion into the historic scene.

ALTERNATIVE A

New and upgraded roadways of stabilized gravel will have minimal impact on the historic core. Maintaining the post-19th c. road location will constitute an intrusion into the historic scene. No new roads will be constructed. New construction will take place on approximately 2 acres. New construction will occur outside of the "historic core," and will not be visible from the historic structures on the property. Therefore, it is expected that the effect on the historic scene will be minimal.

Existing and new utility lines in the historic core area will be buried underground, improving the historical setting. Proposed acquisition of one property will prevent inappropriate development of that parcel and intrusion

ALTERNATIVE B

New and upgraded roadways of stabilized gravel will have minimal impact on the historic core. Maintaining the post-19th c. road location will constitute an intrusion into the historic scene. No new roads will be constructed. New construction will take place on approximately 1 acre.

Modifications to the 20th century horsebarn for use as a visitor contact station will not appreciably change its exterior appearance; however, as a 20th c. structure, it constitutes an intrusion into the historic scene.

Parking will be located closer to the historic core, and will therefore intrude more into the historic scene. Existing and new utility lines in the historic core will be buried underground, improving the historical

NO ACTION

into the historic scene.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

	PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	NO ACTION
		into the historic scene.	setting.	
Archeological Resources	Program for archeological investigation will enhance the base of knowledge about the use of the site from prehistoric times to the present. This knowledge will improve the protection of archeological and other cultural resources and provide increased information for use in site interpretation.	Program for archeological investigation will enhance the base of knowledge about the use of the site from prehistoric times to the present. This knowledge will improve the protection of archeological and other cultural resources and provide increased information for use in site interpretation.	Proposed acquisition of one property will prevent inappropriate development of that parcel and intrusion into the historic scene. Some archeological research will continue to be conducted, enhancing the base of knowledge about the use of the site from prehistoric times to the present.	Risk of vandalism at unoccupied site would continue.
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES				
Soils	Some soil compaction would occur in picnic and trail areas and in areas of road and parking lot construction. 1000 ft of new road will be constructed, 3000 ft of existing road will be upgraded, and 3200 sq.ft. of	Some soil compaction would occur in picnic and trail areas and in areas of road and parking lot construction. No new roads will be constructed, 3500 ft of existing road will be upgraded, and 1600 sq.ft. of	Some soil compaction would occur in picnic and trail areas and in areas of road and parking lot construction. No new roads will be constructed, 2500 ft of existing road will be upgraded, and 1200 sq.ft. of	Erosion of steep slopes will continue.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

	PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	NO ACTION
	<p>parking will be developed. Paving materials and methods will minimize adverse effects. NPS will work with the Soil Conservation Service to determine suitable agricultural practices for land under cultivation and to reduce erosion on steep slopes.</p>	<p>parking will be developed. Paving materials and methods will minimize adverse effects. NPS will work with the Soil Conservation Service to determine suitable agricultural practices for land under cultivation and to reduce erosion on steep slopes.</p>	<p>parking will be developed. Paving materials and methods will minimize adverse effects. NPS will work with the Soil Conservation Service to determine suitable agricultural practices for land under cultivation and to reduce erosion on steep slopes.</p>	
Water Resources	<p>Draining of stock pond and restoration of original wetland will temporarily increase siltation and sedimentation during construction. Lower terrace pond is dry, so its removal will have no impact on water resources. Surface water quality will be improved as soil erosion is reduced on steep slopes. Negative effects from the potential clearing of vistas can be mitigated by planting and grading to control runoff.</p>	<p>Lower terrace pond is dry, so its removal will have no impact on water resources. Surface water quality will be improved as soil erosion is reduced on steep slopes.</p>	<p>Lower terrace pond is dry, so its removal will have no impact on water resources. Surface water quality will be improved as soil erosion is reduced on steep slopes.</p>	<p>Soil erosion on steep slopes will continue to degrade surface water quality.</p>
Floodplain	<p>No development actions will take place in the floodplain; therefore no</p>	<p>Interpretive trails may be constructed in the floodplain. Construction and</p>	<p>No effect</p>	<p>No effect.</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

	PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	NO ACTION
	effect is anticipated.	maintenance techniques will minimize the potential for run-off and siltation. The trails should therefore have minimal impact on the floodplain.		
Wetlands	Draining of stock pond and restoration of original wetland will result in an increase in wetland areas on the site.	No effect.	No effect.	No effect.
Vegetation	<p>Small amounts of vegetation will be removed for the development of 5000 ft of trails. Re-establishment of historic vistas may require the clearing of an as-yet unknown amount of wooded land.</p> <p>The draining of the stock pond, the removal of the dam, and the recontouring of the land around both of the ponds will temporarily disturb the vegetation. No known endangered or threatened species will be affected.</p>	<p>Small amounts of vegetation will be removed for the development of 6500 ft of trails.</p> <p>The recontouring of the land around the lower terrace pond will temporarily disturb the vegetation. No known endangered or threatened species will be affected.</p>	<p>Small amounts of vegetation will be removed for the development of 3000 ft of trails.</p> <p>The recontouring of the land around the lower terrace pond will temporarily disturb the vegetation.</p> <p>Widening of the entrance road will be done on the south side to avoid impacts on the cedar and maple trees lining the drive. No known endangered or threatened species will be affected.</p>	No effect.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

	PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	NO ACTION
Wildlife	The removal of the dam and the draining of the stock pond will modify the open water wetland into an emergent vegetation wetland, thereby altering the wildlife habitat. The clearing of some wooded areas to reestablish historic vistas will also alter the wildlife habitat. These actions should have no appreciable effect on the bald eagle whose habitat includes the Thomas Stone site. No other threatened or endangered species would be affected.	The clearing of some wooded areas to re-establish historic vistas will alter the wildlife habitat. These actions should have no appreciable effect on the bald eagle whose habitat includes the Thomas Stone site. No other threatened or endangered species would be affected.	Site development actions should have no appreciable effect on the bald eagle whose habitat includes the Thomas Stone site. No other threatened or endangered species would be affected.	No effect.
Air Quality	Minimal increase in traffic will not cause appreciable decrease in air quality.	Minimal increase in traffic will not cause appreciable decrease in air quality.	Minimal increase in traffic will not cause appreciable decrease in air quality.	No effect.
Noise	Minimal increases in traffic and visitor activities at the site will not cause appreciable increases in noise levels. Temporary increase in noise will occur during	Minimal increases in traffic and visitor activities at the site will not cause appreciable increases in noise levels. Temporary increase in noise will occur during	Minimal increases in traffic and visitor activities at the site will not cause appreciable increases in noise levels. Temporary increase in noise will occur during	No effect.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

	PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	NO ACTION
	construction activities.	construction activities.	construction activities.	
VISITOR USE EFFECTS				
Visitor Experience	Because site is not currently open to the public, all visitor services would be considered improvements to the visitor experience. Visitor experience would be particularly enhanced by allowing entrance into mansion house.	Because site is not currently open to the public, all visitor services would be considered improvements to the visitor experience. Visitor experience would be particularly enhanced by allowing entrance into mansion house.	Because site is not currently open to the public, all visitor services would be considered improvements to the visitor experience.	No effect - site would remain closed to visitor use.
Regional Recreational Opportunities	Opportunities for recreation on the site would be minimal. Site would help to meet needs for development of parks and open space identified in the Maryland State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and the Comprehensive Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan for Charles County.	Regional residents would be able to enjoy opportunities for nature-based recreation (trails, picnicking). Site would help to meet needs for development of parks and open space identified in the Maryland State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and the Comprehensive Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan for Charles County.	Opportunities for recreation on the site would be minimal. Site would help to meet needs for development of parks and open space identified in the Maryland State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and the Comprehensive Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan for Charles County.	No effect.
SOCIOECONOMIC EFFECTS				

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

	PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	NO ACTION
Landowners	One 6-acre property within the site boundary is proposed for acquisition. This acquisition should have minimal effect on surrounding landowners. A slight increase in traffic should have little effect on surrounding landowners.	One 6-acre property within the site boundary is proposed for acquisition. This acquisition should have minimal effect on surrounding landowners. A slight increase in traffic should have little effect on surrounding landowners.	One 6-acre property within the site boundary is proposed for acquisition. This acquisition should have minimal effect on surrounding landowners. A slight increase in traffic should have little effect on surrounding landowners.	Landowner would continue to use park entrance drive, increasing the risk of access to the site by unauthorized persons.
Economy	A moderate increase in visitor expenditures for food, lodging, and services would occur in the nearby area.	A moderate increase in visitor expenditures for food, lodging, and services would occur in the nearby area.	Little increase in visitor expenditures for food, lodging, and services would occur in the nearby area.	No effect.
Government Costs	Negligible costs for police protection, fire protection, and trash collection are anticipated.	Negligible costs for police protection, fire protection, and trash collection are anticipated.	Negligible costs for police protection, fire protection, and trash collection are anticipated.	The risk of vandalism at unoccupied site may increase need for police and fire protection.

LIST OF AGENCIES CONTACTED

Maryland Department of Natural Resources
 Maryland Historical Trust
 Maryland Department of State Planning
 Charles County Department of Parks and Recreation
 Charles County Department of Planning and Zoning
 Charles County Soil Conservation District
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

LEGISLATION

TITLE V-- ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW AREAS AND ADDITIONS TO NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM

Subtitle A - Parks, Seashores, Etc.

* * * * *

Thomas Stone National Historic Site

SEC. 510. (a) The Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation, exchange, or purchase with donated or appropriated funds, the Thomas Stone home and grounds, known as Habre-de-Venture, located on Rose Hill Road near La Plata in Charles County, Maryland, for establishment as the Thomas Stone National Historic Site.

(b) The national historic site shall be established by the Secretary by the publication of notice to that effect in the Federal Register at such time that he determines he has sufficient ownership to constitute an administrable unit. After such publication, the site shall be administered by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of this section and the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-467).

(c) To carry out the purposes of this section, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$600,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests therein and not to exceed \$400,000 for development.

* * * * *

Approved November 10, 1978.

REFERENCES

- Chesapeake Bay Critical Area Commission.
December 1986. Law 1984, Amendments to Law as passed 1986, & Criteria as passed 1986. Annapolis: Department of Natural Resources.
- Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc.
1987. Archaeological Investigations at Thomas Stone National Historic Site. Chester, Pennsylvania
- Ecker, Mark A. and Dan Gimler.
1988. Forest Vegetative Inventory for Thomas Stone National Historical Site. Brandywine, Maryland: Department of Natural Resources.
- Hartzog, Lader and Richards.
1983. Analysis of the Market Area for Tourism in Southern Maryland. Annapolis, Maryland.
- Klapthor, Margaret Brown, and Paul Dennis Brown.
1958. The History of Charles County, Maryland. La Plata, Maryland: Charles County Tercentenary, Inc.
- Maryland Natural Heritage Program.
1984. Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals of Maryland. Annapolis: Department of Natural Resources, Symposium Proceedings.
- Maryland Department of State Planning.
1981. Areas of Critical State Concern. Annapolis, MD.
- Metzger, Roy.
1973. Wetlands in Maryland. Publication no. 157. Annapolis: Department of State Planning.
- Office of Technology Assessment.
1984. Wetlands: Their Use and Regulation. Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office.
- U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.
1988. Habre de Venture Property History, 1683-1983, prepared by John Wearmouth. Philadelphia, PA.
- U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.
1988. Historic Structures Report, prepared by James Thomas Wollon, Jr., AIA. Philadelphia, PA.
- U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.
November 1978. List of Classified Structures for Thomas Stone National Historic Site. Series 80059-72. Philadelphia, PA.
- U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.
1984. Maryland Rivers Study. Philadelphia, PA.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

1982. NPS-2: Planning Process Guideline, Appendix 5-A: Categories of Management and Use. Washington, DC.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

1985. Resources Management Plan and Environmental Assessment for Thomas Stone National Historic Site. Philadelphia, PA.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

1988. Thomas Stone Biographical Sketch, prepared by John Wearmouth. Philadelphia, PA.

U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

1979. Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States. Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

1983. Chesapeake Bay: A Framework for Action. Annapolis, MD.

Wallace, McHarg, Roberts & Todd.

1972. Maryland Chesapeake Bay Study. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

PLANNING TEAM

Martha Crusius, Team Coordinator; Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
George Church, Superintendent; George Washington Birthplace/Thomas Stone National Historic Site
Russ Smith, Chief, Visitor Services; George Washington Birthplace/Thomas Stone National Historic Site
Dorothy Geyer, Landscape Architect; Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
Michael Creasey, Park Planner; Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
Reed Engle, Acting Regional Historical Architect; Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
Cliff Tobias, Regional Historian; Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
David Orr, Regional Archaeologist; Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
David Schmidt, Regional Landscape Architect; Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
Chester Harris, Chief, Interpretation/Visitor Services; Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
Patricia Bentley, Resource Management Specialist; Mid-Atlantic Regional Office

J. Glenn Eugster, Joseph DiBello, Katherine Stevenson, John Bond, Maureen Finnerty, and Kathy Jope of the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office provided guidance and direction in the formulation of the report. Interpretive Specialists George Mackenzie of the Mid-Atlantic Region and Ronald Thomson of Independence National Historical Park provided guidance on interpretive methods. Karen Frank and Dorothy Geyer of the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office guided the graphic design and production of the report.